The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1873. VOL. 88.—NO. 224.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

The Revolution in Spain.

MALAGA SURRENDERED.

Mexico Re-establishing Her Navy.

MUNICIPAL TROUBLES IN VERA CRUZ.

SPAIN.

Cartagena Intransigentes Disposed to Surrender.

MADRID, September 20.—The *Correspondencia* says the Intransigentes at Cartagena are disposed to surrender to the national forces. They will capitulate on the conditions that the lives of the insurgent soldiers be spared and that some other General than Martinez Campos is appointed to enter the city at the head of the Republican troops. Provisions are very scarce at Cartagena.

A French Seamen Killed.

On the night of the 15th inst., while a boat belonging to a French corvette, anchored off Cartagena, was passing from the vessel to the shore, it was fired upon by the insurgents for failing to reply to a challenge of the sentry, and one of the men was killed. The commander of the corvette called the attention of the Insurgent Junta to the occurrence, and threatened to bombard the city, but a satisfactory explanation was made.

Malaga Surrendered

MADRID, September 20.—The Republican troops under General Pavia have entered Malaga. They met with no opposition.

Blockade Raised.

The Carlists have raised the blockade of Olot Gerona.

Carlists Defeated.

A force of Carlists made an attack upon Tolosa, the capital of Guipuzcoa, yesterday. They met with a fierce resistance from the Republican garrison, and were finally defeated with great slaughter.

MEXICO.

Re-establishing the Navy.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 17.—*via* Havana, Sept. 20.—The Government is engaged in re-establishing the navy, and has ordered the purchase in England of four steamers.

Municipal Troubles in Vera Cruz.

The Commissioners of Charities of Vera Cruz caused the places of public worship to be closed. The Catholic Society invoked the protection of the Government, who ordered the chapels to be reopened. Most of the members of the Communistic Association, also the Spanish residents, protested against the interference of the Governor, and resigned, when the Governor dissolved the whole Municipal Council and ordained that they be replaced by those candidates who received the next highest number of votes at the election. Public excitement is intense.

Rumored Arrest of Gen. Escobedo.

MATAMORAS, September 20.—Private advices received to-day from Monterey state that a report prevailed there that Gen. Rocha had arrested General Escobedo at Montemoa. It is supposed that the Government is becoming suspicious of Gen. Rocha. They had ordered Gen. Escobedo, who was at San Louis Potosi, to relieve Gen. Rocha of the command at Montemoa, and that when Gen. Escobedo arrived Gen. Rocha had pronounced against the Government and taken Escobedo prisoner. Telegraphic communication being interrupted, the truth of these rumors cannot be ascertained.

GERMANY.

House Cassel Annexed to Prussia.

BERLIN, September 20.—Frederick William, Elector of Hesse Cassel, has formally recognized and consented to the annexation of his territory to Prussia, and renounced his right of property in the revenues of the electorate. In compensation the Prussian Government has granted him an annuity of two million thalers.

A Catholic Bishop Recognized.

The Emperor has formally recognized the status of Bishop Hinskens as Bishop of the Catholic Church.

CUBA.

Skirmishes With Insurgents.

HAVANA, September 20.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba reports a slight skirmish between a Spanish column and one hundred and fifty insurgents. The same dispatch states that the Spanish troops surprised an encampment of insurgents, killing three and taking twelve prisoners.

MINE DISASTER.

Explosion in the Yellow Jacket in Nevada—Six Miners Killed.

GOLD HILL, NEV., September 20.—Shortly before 3 o'clock a fire was discovered burning in a 1,200 foot level of the Yellow Jacket mine, north of the shaft. Directly an explosion of gas occurred, which nearly knocked down the men standing at the mouth of the shaft, and caused the cages, which reached to that point, to jump up several inches. Smoke came rushing up the shaft at the same time. Knowing there must be fire and something wrong below, an alarm was given and the engine sounded the whistle of the works. The alarm was speedily responded to by the fire department, and in a short time the firemen, with their machines, were at the scene and had a stream of water pouring down the shaft: Capt. Cosgrove, Chief Engineer Sharp, Chas. Kohler, Chief Engineer of the Yellow Jacket, and others were busy putting in the pump to send water from the fifteen hundred foot level of the Yellow Jacket mine through to the Imperial shaft by a drift which connects the two mines. Superintendents of the hundred foot level of the Yellow Jacket, and in a few minutes more would have completed the job. The three men whose names are mentioned above at 1,500 feet level of the Imperial mine, occurred at the thirteen hundred foot level. Those above warned them of the danger, and they saw heavy volumes of smoke pouring from the drift into the shaft. They succeeded in escaping through to the Crown Point mine.

The force of the explosion was felt strongly both at the CrownPoint and Belcher mines, and the alarm was communicated with panic quickness. The miners in the shafts as speedily as possible, and effective hoisting works with double cages brought them to the surface. The force of the explosion blew out the lights in the one hundred foot level of connecting parts of the two mines, and the men were thrown violently off their feet. Several miners were missing. It was known that some must be killed or so injured that they could not escape. As soon as the great rush was over parties went in search of the killed and wounded, and succeeded in finding six. Two, Miles and Cusick, were sent up first, and were soon followed by four others. Five were found on the 1,100 feet level of the Crown Point mine, where they were working, and were evidently killed or asphixiated by the deadly gas forced in by the explosion. The sixth, and last, was from the 1,300 foot level of the Yellow Jacket. It was the body of Louiselli, a blacksmith.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Sept. 22, 1873.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen since Saturday night, throughout the Atlantic States, with generally clear weather and diminishing winds, except on the coast of Georgia, where light rain is now reported with fresh northerly winds. Falling barometer, with southeast winds, is reported from the lower lakes, and southerly winds, with cloudy weather and occasional light rain, from the upper lakes and the northwest.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Monday, in New England, winds shift to southeast, with rising temperature and generally clear weather.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, southeasterly winds, falling barometer, rising temperature and clear weather, except over the lakes, where cloudy weather is probable for the afternoon.

For the upper lake region, rising barometer, winds veering to westerly, with cloudy, followed by clearing weather.

For the Southern States, northeasterly winds and increasing cloudiness, with rain on the Atlantic coast, accompanying a storm some distance east of South Carolina.

BALTIMORE.

I. O. O. F.

BALTIMORE, September 20.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., after perfecting the rules for the government of the Order, accepted an invitation to assist at the dedication of the new Odd Fellows' Hall, at Cleveland, on the 9th of October.

Representative Washburne, of Tennessee, presented Grand Secretary Ridgely, who has held the position thirty-three years, with a testimonial.

The Grand Lodge then voted to hold the next annual communication in Atlanta, Ga., and adjourned *sine die*.

Railway Accidents in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., September 20.—The heavy and continued rain storm of Friday and Friday night did considerable damage to the railroads centering at this place, washing away culverts, wrecking trains and killing and injuring several employes of the roads. At Branchville, on the South Carolina Railroad, an up passenger train from Charleston ran into a washed culvert, and the engineer, fireman and two train hands were killed. On the Central Railroad the engine of a down freight train ran into a culvert eight miles below Millen. Six cars were piled upon the engine, and the engineer and fireman were scalded to death and a train hand was killed. An engine fell through a trestle on the Fort Royal Road, but no one was hurt.

NEW YORK.

Report on the Condition of the Warehouse & Security Company—The Brooklyn Treasury Defalcation—Recruits for Brigham Young.

NEW YORK, September 20, 1873.

Condition of the Warehouse and Security Co.

The examining committee on the condition of the Warehouse and Security Co. reports the assets of loans on stocks and bonds, cash on hand, and bonds, stocks and real estate owned by the company to be $2,946,421; total liabilities, including capital stock, $2,327,400; excess of assets over liabilities, $619 020. Estimating at a minimum value the collateral pledged for loans, and property owned by the company, there remains a surplus of $1,124,384. Excluding the capital stock, the committee believe this will guarantee the payment of all indebtedness, and recommend an extension of twelve months from October 1st, and that the Directors convert the assets into cash as fast as practicable, and declare a dividend whenever the cash on hand amounts to ten per cent. of the liabilities, and four of the present Directors to be replaced by four elected by the creditors.

The Brooklyn Treasury Defalcation.

The counsel for ex-City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, has sent the following letter to the Controller of that city: "It is now apparent that neither Sprague nor Bodman is a defaulter to the city. You are required to take notice of this fact. You will not, therefore, make any disposition of any of the property transferred to you by Mr. Sprague, as he was deceived and in error in that respect."

The Controller says for the present he will retain the property.

A Police Justice to be Arrested.

Mayor Ricord, of Newark, has announced his intention of preferring charges before Police Justice Mill for malfeasance in connection with Tax Receiver Broadwell's defalcations.

Recruits for Brigham Young.

Five hundred Mormons, who arrived in this city yesterday, left to-day for Utah. Two hundred are Scandinavians, the remainder English, Irish and Welsh.

THE POLARIS.

Survivors Interviewed—The Alleged Poisoning of Dr. Hall Denied.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.

LONDON, September 20.—The following is a portion of the interview between the *Herald* correspondent and Dr. Bessels, of the Polaris, at Dundee. Dr. Bessels says: Since arriving here we find from American papers that several very silly and absurd stories of the manner of Hall's decease have been abroad. It is just possible that the Government at Washington prefers that we reserve what we have to say for graver discussion, but I must emphatically contradict the statement that Capt. Hall died other than a natural death. He died of apoplexy. He was ill about a fortnight. He appeared to be in perfect health when entering upon the voyage. I noticed nothing unusual in his health up to the period of his illness. The rumor that he was poisoned is too absurd to be seriously entertained. The rumor may have been founded on the hallucination of a raving patient.

Schuman, the engineer, says that Hall was in continual fear of being shot, but was not aware that any one member of the crew more than another excited his suspicions. Another phase of his mania was a determination not to eat or drink anything Esquimaux. It was first tested by some person. The tasting was mainly done by Hannah, the Esquimaux woman. When he rallied, and for a while recovered his wonted intellect, he would say to Captain Buddington: "If I die you must still go on to the North Pole." He would say: "My last wish is that you strive to get to the North Pole; don't let my death be a hindrance to the accomplishment of this great undertaking."

JAY COOKE.

A Brief Sketch of His Life.

Jay Cooke was born at Portland, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1821, of a good Pilgrim family, his lineal ancestor, Francis Cooke, having come over in the Mayflower in 1620, and erected the third house in Plymouth. He was educated at home by his father, Eleutheros Cooke, the leading lawyer of Sandusky county, and first Grand Master of Ohio Free Masons. Poverty assailed the family, and at thirteen the boy resolved to earn his own living, sought and obtained a clerkship with a Mr. Hubbard in Sandusky. He soon attracted the attention of his brother-in-law, William G. Moorhead, who employed him as bookkeeper in Philadelphia. He subsequently entered the service of E. W. Clark & Co., of that city, the largest domestic exchange banking firm in the country. He became a partner when twenty-one years old, and remained in the house until 1858, when he retired on a competency, having gradually attained the leading position in it. When nineteen years of age, he wrote the first money article ever published in a Philadelphia paper, and was engaged as financial editor of the *Daily Chronicle*. In 1861 the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., was formed between himself and Mr. Moorhead, and now commenced his successfully patriotic efforts to relieve the Government, harassed by the rebellion, of all financial trouble. In the Spring of 1861 Cooke, without compensation, procured a large number of subscribers for the first Government loan. He then placed a war loan of several millions for the State of Pennsylvania at par. Mr. Chase, noting his ability, appointed the firm to one of the 400 special agencies for a loan of thirty millions. Jay Cooke & Co. returned one-third of this. This led Mr. Chase to select Mr. Cooke as special agent to place the five hundred millions of five-twenty bonds authorized by Congress. It was a monstrous task, entailed an enormous outlay, and brought little profit, though an immense reputation to the master mind who engineered it. His efforts kept pace with and were always equal to the vicissitudes of the war, and counteracted the dreadful depression of the currency. When Mr. Chase resigned, in June, 1864, gold was down to 105 per cent. premium from 85, in fifteen days, Jay Cooke's shoulder was put to the wheel, and early in 1865 two hundred millions of seven-thirty bonds were placed in Europe, and were subscribed for immediately to nearly three hundred millions. The Government had to spend three millions a day, and with it saved the Union. Jay Cooke provided the money. His operations since the war are a part and parcel of the history of the day, the most recent and gigantic being the participation of the firm in the famous Syndicate, of which Duncan, Morgan & Co., and Morton, Bliss & Co., are the other partners, and through whom the Alabama difficulty has just been happily terminated. A man of princely liberality, dispensed in widest streams, the misfortune that has now, it is to be hoped temporarily, befallen him, must be deplored by thousands of personal friends, and it is indeed a matter of national regret.

LATEST OIL NEWS.

THE Jenkins well on the Jenkins farm, Modoc district, half a mile above Treutman, is doing five hundred barrels strong. It is five feet in the sand.

THE production of the Millerstown district, running from Angel & Co.'s tract on the north to the extreme front, is estimated at fully 6,000 barrels per day.

THE Stewart & Gally well, on the McAleer farm, Karns City, adjoining the Scott property, is flowing three hundred and twenty-five barrels by actual admeasurement.

THE great excitement here is the Wyatt, Fertig & Diamond well. It quieted down Thursday to 1,000 barrels, was drilled two feet deeper, and was doing 1,200 barrels Friday.

A HALF INTEREST in the Johnson farm, Millerstown, has been sold by the original proprietor to Jesse A. Heydrick, for $6,800. The Green well, about which so much has been said, is located on this property.

THE unbelievers in the fourth sand theory must "leave." Two more wells reached it Thursday and immediately began flowing briskly. They are located on the B. B. Campbell farm, adjoining the McAleer property, on which is the Tack & Moorhead well.

McKENNEY No. 3, struck yesterday, is doing 250 barrels. No. 1 has had a bit in the hole about a month, but will be finished next week. The Stoughton well, on Widow Hemphill farm, dropped 700 feet of tubing about 800 feet and doubled up. The well was doing 700 barrels.

WEDNESDAY afternoon Vandergrift & Forman, of Oil City, concluded negotiations for the purchase of the McCafferty farm, near Fairview, for $90,000, spot cash. There are two good wells, owned by Franklin and Pittsburgh parties, on the property, which comprises three hundred and twenty acres of fine agricultural land.

THE Shidemantle well was purchased on Tuesday by Vandergrift & Forman, of Oil City, and H. I. Taylor & Co., of Petrolia, for $26,000. The well is located on the Dobeuspeck farm, a short distance southward from the Campbell & Scudder, on Kepple farm, and is subject to one eighth royalty. It is doing about three hundred barrels.

THE pumping capacity of the pipe lines at Millerstown is 4,000 barrels per day. Another pipe has been finished to-day to connect with the West Penn Butler branch of railroad due south. The tanks here are all full, and great fears are entertained that the excess of production, say 1,000 barrels per day, will flow on the ground unless some speedy provision is made for storage.

ADVICES from Foxburg state that lease No. 4, on the McDermot farm, struck Thursday, is flowing 400 barrels. The Chapin & Easterly well, on Brown, near McClellan farm, struck Wednesday, is flowing 380 barrels. Nothwithstanding the heavy failures and the panic in the New York money market and the large strikes of the past forty-eight hours, oil has only declined five cents, closing here dull at $1.15.

Of course the *Pottsville Miners' Journal* says this, we don't: "The little girls are keeping house now, and inviting other little girls to take tea with them. The tea consists mostly of warm water served in miniature wooden dishes, and a slice of green apple with a worm in it. The little girls drink the tea and chew the apple with proper solemnity. Then they say, 'I shan't!' 'You're just as mean as you can be!' 'I shall go right home, now!' and kick each other on the legs, and disperse."

THE fat and lean men of Scranton played a game of base ball, and the victory leaned toward the lean ones—31 to 34. It is said that fat men are not so plenty now in Scranton.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Serious Illness of a Member—Motion to Adjourn to Harrisburg Defeated—Great State Seal and Commission—Officers and Incompatibility of Office—Article on Legislation Under Consideration.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1873.

Intelligence from Newcastle, received by one of the members, states that Hon. David Craig, delegate to the Convention from the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District (Lawrence, Mercer and Venango), is so ill that all hopes of his recovery have been abandoned.

HARRISBURG AGAIN.

Mr. Baer sent up to the Clerk's desk the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That from and after Monday next all sessions of this Convention will be held in the Hall of the House Representatives at Harrisburg."

Lost, but twenty-three members rising in its favor.

THE STATE SEAL AND COMMISSIONS.

Mr. Kaine, Chairman of the Committee on Commissions, Offices, Oaths, &c., &c., reported the following article:

SECTION 1. The present great seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

SEC. 2. All the commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

OF OFFICERS AND INCOMPATIBILITY OF OFFICE.

SECTION 1. No person but an elector shall ever be elected or appointed to any office in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. All officers whose election is not provided for in this Constitution shall be elected or appointed, as may be directed by law. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected; but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. No person (except notaries, public commissioners of deeds, and officers of the militia not in actual service) shall at the same time hold, or exercise, more than one office in this State, to which a salary, or fees, or perquisites are by law annexed; but the Legislature may provide by law the number of persons in each county who shall hold the offices of Prothonotary, Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of the Courts, and how many, and which of said offices shall be held by one person.

SEC. 4. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State, to which a salary is, or fees or perquisites are by law attached.

SEC. 5. All officers shall hold their offices for the terms respectively specified only on the condition that they so long behave themselves well, and shall be removed on conviction of misdemeanor in office, or of any infamous crime.

SEC. 6. Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Pleas and Orphans' Courts, Recorders of Deeds, Registers of Wills, County Surveyors and Sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers; unless when the Governor shall, for special reasons, dispense therewith, for any time not exceeding five years after the county shall have been erected.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall fight a duel, or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abetter in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State and shall be punished otherwise in such a manner as is or may be prescribed by law, but the Executive may remit the said offence and all its disqualifications.

Read and ordered to be printed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the article on the Legislature, the 19th section and Mr. John Price Wetherill's amendment pending.

Amendments were offered by Messrs. Howard, Baer, D. N. White and Andrew Reed, and after debate each was rejected.

Mr. John N. Purviance (Butler) proposed to refer the subject back to the Committee on the Legislature with instructions to report on certain propositions. Lost.

Mr. Lawrence offered the following: That "the House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and fifty members, to be distributed among the counties and cities of the State in proportion to the population as ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States. Each county having the requisite ratio of population, shall form a separate representative district; and any county having less than the ratio of population may be connected to any adjoining county or counties in the formation of districts."

Mr. Bartholomew supported the proposition in a strong and eloquent speech, after which the vote was taken, resulting—Ayes 74, nays 58, and so it was lost.

Judge Woodward moved that a committee of nine be appointed by the President to consider the amendment presented on the question, and who shall report to the Convention on Tuesday morning next.

Mr. MacVeagh hoped that a vote would be taken to-day on the report of the Committee on the Legislature.

Judge Woodwood's motion was carried. Yeas 39 nays 35.

A recess of ten minutes was taken, and on reassembling the President announced the special committee, as follows: Woodward, MacVeagh, J. Price Wetherill, Harry White, Bowman, Hall, Buckalew, Turrell and D. N. White.

Mr. MacVeagh's motion to adjourn until Monday next was lost—yeas 35, nays 39, and on motion the Convention adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Hay, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, presented the following resolutions:

That the members of the Convention furnish to the Chief Clerk a statement of their respective place of residence, together with the distance of the same from Philadelphia by the shortest traveled route, for the use of the Committee on Accounts and Expenditures. Also, that five copies of the debates and one copy of the journal be sent to each person who has been a member of this Convention and resigned his position as such, and to the representatives of each deceased member, provided that they have not been otherwise supplied.

THE STATE SEAL AND COMMISSIONS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. MacVeagh in the chair) on the 25th Article reported by the Standing Committee on Commissions, Offices, &c., yesterday, and published them in these columns. The article was passed to second reading without amendment.

OF OFFICERS AND INCOMPATIBILITY OF OFFICERS.

Article 26, reported yesterday by the same committee, was taken up (Mr. Airick, Dauphin, in the chair) on first reading, and section 1 was amended and passed as follows:

"No person but one legally qualified shall ever be elected or appointed to any office in this Commonwealth, except as otherwise provided in this constitution."

Section second was read, and after a brief discussion was rejected.

It was now evident that a quorum was not present, and the roll was called, revealing the fact that but sixty members answered to their names.

On motion, Sergeant-at-Arms Brown was started out to look up and bring in absentees, which occupied something like an hour before the requisite number was obtained.

A motion to again take up Article 26 was lost, and on motion of Mr. Wright, (Luzerne) the Convention adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

UNIONTOWN.

Two Score of Persons Convicted of Illegal Liquor Selling—The Condition of Political Affairs—The Balance of Power Severing the Vote of the Conventions.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, PA., September 20, 1873.

Our September term of Court is closed, the smoke of the battle has cleared away, and we can now easily sum up the number of killed and wounded, but are still unable to give the exact number of the missing, as they are still returning; even some supposed to have been lost have lately straggled home from fishing excursions, etc. The witnesses in our

WHISKY CASES

proved as slippery as eels, and as hard to find as the Frenchman's flea. The defendants used all means of defense that could possibly have been suggested, and their counsel put in every known plea, but the verdict of guilty was given in about forty cases. However, in the hurry of the closing hours of Court, only three or four fines were imposed, and the rest of the cases continued to next Court, without requiring bail from the defendants. This appearance, whether that was the fault of the prosecuting attorney, or of the Court, I know not.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

The political atmosphere of this county and district is clouded with a dark, almost impenetrable, haze of doubt and uncertainty, and the election *alone* can give us the clear light that we so much desire.

The *Standard*, of last week, speaks of your correspondent in very flattering language, and, to use the mildest term, *falsifies* the facts.

The first vote in our convention was thirty-one in favor of appointing conferees, to twenty-nine against, but the secretary

A PET GOSLING

of the old geese, reversed the vote when he read it out; and then another vote must be taken *to make sure they were right*, and a whining old hypocrite, who has secured all that he wants at present, slipped round and got two delegates to change their votes, and thus carried the convention against the appointment of conferees. But for assurances given on behalf of the delegates from this district that they were in favor of appointing conferees, another ticket would have been put in the field and elected, and the policy of our party would then have been more thoroughly discussed before entirely abandoning the field to the Democracy. We all accepted that decision of our Convention as the settled policy of our party, and it is

TOO LATE NOW

to change our tactics. We would be doomed to certain, overwhelming and ignominious defeat. There are two Democrats in the field; we hold the balance of power, and can dictate our own terms. The talk about the *best* man is all *fudge*; either one is good enough, and neither better than the other. "An Old Whig," in Saturday's issue of your paper, hopes that we may yet have a candidate in the field, but his hope is *vain*, for there will be no one so foolish. The man, who, in these latter days signs himself an *old whig*, may be set down as an old *fogy*.

"Q."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

The Bankers' Crisis.

Another Batch of Failures.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

Bank Certificates to be Issued.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

The Cause of Its Suspension.

CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

The President Declines to Interfere.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Additional Failures.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The following failures were reported to-day: S. B. White & Co., A. G. White, Ketchum & Belknap, E. C. Brodhead, Union Trust Company, National Bank of the Commonwealth, Saxe & Rogers, Edward Haight & Co., Taussig & Fisher, F. M. Meyers Millers & Welsh, Laurens Josephs, Fearing & Dellinger, Williams & Bostwick, Brown, Wodsworth & Co., and National Trust Company.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—The following failure is reported in this city: Union Banking Company.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, September 20.—The Orchard City Savings Bank suspended at 12:20 P. M.

TORONTO, September 20.—J. Morse & Co., bankers and brokers in this city, have suspended owing to the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., and other prominent houses in New York.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—Taussig, Gemp & Co., of this city, closed their doors this afternoon, after the announcement of the failure of their New York horse, Taussig, Fischer & Co. They are confident of being able to resume in a few days, and state that no one will lose a dollar by them. This house dealt pretty extensively in railroad securities on their own account.

CHICAGO, September 20.—The Franklin Bank, a private banking institution, situated on the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, closed its doors to day, being unable to settle at the clearing house. The amount short was only $9,000. Ferdinando Jones is President of the concern and B. A. Briggs Vice President. The latter states that their embarrassment is merely temporary, and as it is not known to have been in any way connected with any of the suspended New York houses there would appear to be no reason why it should not resume soon.

ALBANY, September 7.—T. Squire and Co., bankers, announce their temporary suspension until further advices from New York.

The Stock Exchange Closed.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Shortly before noon, in the midst of the panic, the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange determined to close the Exchange.

Bank Certificates to be Issued.

Immediately afterward the Committee of Associated Banks met at the New York Clearing House, and it was voted by all the associated banks that they would issue certificates pledging the association as a whole. These certificates are to be issued by the manager of the Clearing House to any associated bank against the deposit of the bank's securities or assets. The effect of this action is to enable all solvent concerns in the financial community to convert their assets into money temporarily, and without any sacrifice whatever. The Stock Exchange ordinarily is simply a medium for converting securities into cash. In this prevailing panic the scarcity of money prevented this from being accomplished, securities being offered for sale at constantly decreasing prices without finding buyers, unless in the enormous loss of seller. By the issue of the bank certificates, any bank can realize money upon its assets, and will be thus able to extend to its customers all the accommodation for which they can find security, without compelling the sale or sacrifice of the assets offered. The whole machinery, therefore, of conversion is once more set in operation, and is likely to run smoothly, and all concerns which have assets will find no difficulty in converting them into money. This action of the banks at the Clearing House meeting gave rise to a feeling of confidence on the street that no additional failures were likely to occur, and the impression obtained that the panic was over.

The Foreign Exchange Firms Solvent

The leading foreign exchange firms, such as Brown Brothers, August Belmont, Henry Clews & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., do not give any sign of feeling the past three day's crash.

Cause of the Union Trust Company's Suspension.

To the too close adherence to the strict letter of the law by Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse may be partly traceable the early suspension of the Union Trust Company. It is understood the Trust Company made a last offer to the department of a million five-twenty bonds, desiring therefor a million greenbacks to meet the fierce drain upon their deposits. The company as stated in the afternoon, that at the official hour (twelve o'clock) for offering bonds this million should be offered at such figures as would insure acceptance by the Treasurer, but the offer was not accepted, and the doors of the Trust Company were closed. Other disasters quickly followed.

The affairs of the Union Trust Company are worse than most people will be prepared to hear. The amount of Cashier's defication is larger than at first supposed. It is said it will exceed $500,000. The directors this afternoon considered the question of appointing a receiver. Carlton has been traced to two or three different hotels in town and on to Jersey City, from whence he took the train of the New Jersey Central Railway last evening. The directors have made no effort to secure him. The efforts made to trace his whereabouts have been made by private individuals.

A member of the Goerning Committee of the Stock Exchange gave it as his opinion, when questioned, that public confidence was returning this morning, and the excitement would have died away without further serious disaster but for the suspension of the Union Trust Company. By the time that the doors of the First National Bank of Hoboken had opened this morning about fifty depositors had assembled to demand their money. The tellers went to work and closed the accounts as rapidly as possible. The crowd meanwhile increased in size until not less than one hundred and fifty depositors were awaiting their turn. The depositors are making arrangements to hold a meeting early in the wek. It is said that of the $207,000 which the bak has on deposit in New York, a large share ws in the hands of the Bank of the Commonwealth

The Run on the First National Bank of Hoboken.

The run on the Firs National Bank of Hoboken, N. J., was continued throughout the day. One hundred and thirt-seven thousand dollars were drawn out, but th promptness with which all demands were metcended to restore confidence in the institution and much of the amount withdrawn was redeposited. The resources and liabilities of the bank are each placed at $747,000.

Hoboken Bank for Savings.

The managers of the Hoboken Bank for Savings assert that th bank is entirely solvent, notwithstanding the defalcation of the absconding officer, and that no trouble would have occurred but for the facility some persons have to secure the publication of rumors calculated to excite a feeling of distrust.

Brokers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

There was a great crowd of brokers in the Fifth Avenue Hotel corridors, and Central was bid in fast, and contracts were made for money at 7 per cent. gold interest.

The London Syndicate in Perfect Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 20.—The following was received from London to day by the Secretary of the Treasury:

"The Syndicate account is in perfect order. There is a universally kind feeling toward Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., who continue business as usual.

(Signed) "A. G. CATTEL."

Confidence Returning in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—The excitement over the failures has abated, and matters are beginning to assume a right shape. Although the stock market was somewhat feverish to-day, yet affairs on the street were more settled, owing, no doubt, to the promise of the Secretary of the Treasury to make use of the forty-four million reserve fund, if desired. The failure of the Union Banking Company of this city had but little effect on the public mind, as it was a small concern, and its failure cannot possibly affect other institutions. The Fidelity Trust & Safe Company met all its obligations to-day. The run was not as heavy as yesterday, only about four hundred thousand dollars being paid out.

Jay Cooke and the Freedmen's Banks.

The Banker's Almanac for 1873 gives in its list of banks and bankers of the United States at that time, the name of the New York correspondent of each banking institution. Conspicuous among those institutions of which Jay Cooke & Co. were the New York correspondents are the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Companies organized all through the late slaveholding States. This class of institutions seem to have done business almost exclusively with Jay Cooke & Co. In the list we find the following:

Freedmen's Saving and Trust Bank of the District of Columbia. Same banks at Huntsville, Mobile, and Montgomery, Alabama. Freemen's S. & T. Bank, Little Rock, Arkansas. The Freedmen's S. & T. Banks at Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, and Savannah, Georgia. The Freedmen's S. & T. Banks at Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky. The F. S. & T. Bank at New Orleans, Louisiana. The F. S. & T. Bank at Baltimore, Maryland. The F. S. & T. Banks at Columbus, Natchez and Vicksburg, Mississippi. The F. S. & T. Bank, at St. Louis, Mo. The F. S. & T. Bank, of Philadelphia; the F. S. & T. Banks, of Beaufort and Charleston, South Carolina; the F. S. & T. Banks at Chattanooga, Memphis, and Nashville, Tennessee; the F. S. & T. Banks at Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia, and at Martinsburg, West Virginia—in all twenty-six of the savings banks established among the freedmen. This list was up to the close of 1872, and since then some of the institutions may have changed their correspondence, but the probability is that the freedmen are out of pocket considerably by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co.

Conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW YORK, September 21.—At a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day in relation to the existing financial trouble, the President positively declined to interfere, on the ground of want of authority. A committee of bankers and merchants finally proposed that the Government issue thirty millions of legal reserve. Reverdy Johnson, who was consulted, gave his opinion to the effect that to use the legal reserve for the purpose expressed by the committee was unconstitutional, but, it is said, added that if he (Johnson) were President, he would be disposed, in an emergency like the present, to make the utmost efforts to avert the impending disaster.

The conference has absorbed public interest; in an almost unprecedented degree.—The fact that President Grant, Secretary Richardson, and other high officials of the Government had come here to consult with the leading bankers and merchants was generally known this morning, together with the fact that those invited to the conference would meet the Presidents and financial officers of the Government in the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the day. In consequence not only bankers, brokers and merchants were in attendance, but the general public flocked thither and listened to groups of Wall street men here and there discussing the situation. The general public, although knowing little of the technicalities of stock and gold speculation, or of the causes which tended to produce the present alarm, nevertheless seemed to feel that the occasion was fraught with importance to all. President Grant, Secretary Richardson, Senator Morton and General Babcock were ready before noon to hear the views and suggestions of prominent merchants and financiers, some of whom had previously held a conference and reduced their plans to a tangible shape at the conference, and consultations were Commodore Vanderbilt, Henry Clews, Isaac H. Bailey, Seligman Brothers, George Opdyke, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Prospect P. Sharpe, James H. Burke, William H. Scott, of the Erie, (Pa.) Bank, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Horace B. Claflin, General E. S. Sanford, of the Adams Express Company, Mr. Val, of the Bank of Commerce, Senator West, and John Hoyt, President of the Adams Express Company.

First a general proposition was made by a committee appointed that the present financial difficulties should be relieved by drawing on the legal reserve. The committee had not agreed at this time as to the amount of such reserve which would be probably required to effect the object sought to be attained. President Grant and Secretary Richardson sent for many members of the committee in turn, and heard their views on the subject. After upwards of an hour spent in this way, and after listening to the reading of written views of several prominent members of the committee, President Grant and Secretary Richardson instructed the committee that nothing could be done until some precise proposition had been submitted. The majority of the committee proposed verbally that the Government should, if necessary, place the whole legal reserve of $44,000,000 in the national depositories in this city.

Secretary Richardson opposed this, and said he was utterly and inflexibly opposed to issuing any considerable portion of the legal reserve for the use of the city banks; to use Mr. Richardson's own words, quoted on the authority of one of the committee, "This, gentlemen, is not my funeral."

Gen. Grant and Secretary Richardson requested a committee of financiers to agree on and submit to them in writing, and as briefly and plainly as possible, what they (the financiers) thought should be done on the part of the Government, stipulating that the name of each one recommending the course to be agreed upon be appended to the paper.

The committee had retired to agree upon a proposition to be submitted to the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and Commodore Vanderbilt entered the parlor in which the President and his financial officer were seated. The rooms and corridors adjoining the audience chamber were quickly thronged with the crowd, awaiting impatiently for the exit of the railroad king and nervously impatient to glean even the faintest idea of what might be the result of his visit to the President. Commodore Vanderbilt made a proposition that the President authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to place $50,000,000 of the legal reserve in the banks of this city, and on that condition he (Commodore Vanderbilt) would add $10,000,000.

President Grant replied that he was anxious to do all in his power to relieve the present financial embarrassment and to prevent the impending disaster. He must, however, conform to the Constitution.

Mr. Opdyke and others represented to President Grant and Secretary Richardson the necessity for immediate action, but they were informed that the Constitution could not be violated.

At this point a Mr. L. R. Cutting broke forth in nervous and excited remarks on the importance of the Government taking immediate action in this matter. He said already the people have begun to surround the savings banks of the city, expressing their determination to wait up all night and make a rush on the opening of the banks to-morrow morning.

A rumor now spread with lightning rapidity among the crowd, and was generally believed, that Grant and Richardson had come to the decision that they could place no part of the legal reserve at the service of the New York City banks, and created intense consternation among the crowds who thronged the corridors of the hotel. There were some who saw that no decision on the subject had been arrived at, and another conference was to be held during the evening. It was wildly asserted by scores that all the banks in the country would suspend, and that a run would take place on the savings banks to-morrow, and would spread commotion throughout the masses of this and other cities of the Union.

While the gentlemen named and others were giving their advice to the President as to the course that should be adopted, and the crowds in the corriders and lobbies were indulging in all sorts of speculations as to the probable result of the day's work, bankers, Presidents of banks and capitalists were endeavoring to agee upon a proposition to be submitted; but although they had been conferring up till 6 o'clock, they could not arrive at any conclusion, and no paper was presented to the President. The President and Secretary were not of diverse sentiment, it appears, for it was agreed between them to instruct the Assistant Treasurer to buy all the Government bonds offered for sale to any amount. The savings banks hold many millions of Government bonds, and it is probable they will sell them and deposit the proceeds in the national banks, which will give them relief.

The Presidential party, soon after the decision arrived at by the Government had been made known, went to the Union League rooms, and there dined, after which Secretary Richardson returned to Washington and the President went to the house of a friend.

Story Denied.

Jay Cooke & Co. say there is no

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street

JOSIAH KING.....H. P. REED,
F. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873:

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$10 00
Do. for six months.....5 00
Do. for three months.....2 50
Do. for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of Ten.....1 25
Clubs of Ten.....1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, when correspondent office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1873.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, Jefferson county.

STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, Allegheny county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS KWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side.)
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
HENRY GREWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh, 2 years.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, 2 years.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

BONDS at Frankfort 97.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111⅛@112.

THOSE who may desire to vote must be assessed ten days before the 14th of October, and have paid their taxes. This is an important circumstance, and Republicans in this city should look after their interests in this particular.

WE assert, and prove by Mr. Lincoln's own words, that he had sense enough to recognize the right of revolution.—*Post.*

Astonishing! But who denied it? Now, if the *Post* will just prove that Republican Congressmen prevented Buchanan from suppressing rebellion, it will do what it promised.

THE probable outcome of the arguments in the Credit Mobilier cases will be the modification of the terms of the injunction asked for, and the probable granting of the injunction as modified. This, however, is but the beginning of the fight, which may be prolonged through a term of years.

THE failure of the crops in France will make a competition for breadstuffs, in the European market, and may enhance the price. Ninety-six millions bushels of wheat will be required by England this year, it is said, because of the failure of the potato crop, and the shortness of the grain crop. This, with the demand in France, will make a heavy demand on our farmers. Cheap transportation would come in very well just now, and would have a beneficial effect upon trade generally and the exchanges, as well as upon farming interests. Will the railroad companies make freights as low as possible, and thus benefit the whole country?

THE rescue and safety of the Polaris crew will occasion a feeling of profound satisfaction throughout the country. Singularly, we now have a statement from Mr. Myers that he was the innocent cause of the reported mutiny, and that all it amounted to was a misunderstanding between Captain Hall and Dr. Bissell relative to the character of the service to be rendered by Myers. Why was this explanation not put forward sooner? Several circumstances look exceedingly like the taking back, by the iceberg portion of the crew, of some of their statements. But it is gratifying to know that all are safe, except the gallant commander of the expedition, and the probability, as well, that Buddington and his party are guiltless of inhumanity toward those left on the ice.

THE New York *Tribune* has a telegram from Dundee, Scotland, giving a brief account of the Buddington party, from the time of their separation from those on the ice floe. The statement is, that so badly was the vessel damaged that it was utterly impossible to go to the rescue of their imperiled comrades. They were compelled to beach the Polaris as speedily as possible. Of Captain Hall, and the rescue of the Tyson party, the following is the statement: "Captain Hall was regarded as peculiarly adapted for the great enterprise under his charge, and all lament his untimely end. As to the statement that the ship might have aided the party on the ice, all agree that it was impossible after the Polaris broke adrift to learn even the whereabouts of those left behind. Every effort was made to find them, but to no avail."

IT is gratifying to know that the Government is not a loser by the failures which have taken place during the existing panic. More than this is the evidence, that incidentally appears, showing how carefully the business with the Syndicate is being conducted. It seems that so far it is not true, that large amounts in bonds were issued to the Syndicate without any payments being made therefor. From this from being true that the Syndicate compelled to pay for bonds as they ived them, just as any other customer ld be, and at the time of the crisis, had really paid into the Treasury more than was necessary for the bonds they had received. These circumstances should inspire the utmost confidence in the financial management of the Government, and assure the public that it can be relied on to properly conduct its financial affairs.

WHATEVER may be the outcome of the struggle between this country and England as regards the control of the iron trade, it is evident that a competition against England will yet be found in Germany. There are few mining districts which have made such rapid progress during the past 18 or 20 years as Western Germany. In 1855 the entire output of the coal mines of Westphalia, not including those on the left bank of the Rhine, was less than 3,000,000 tons. In 1871 it had risen to 13,000,000. In 1855 there were 133 blast furnaces, producing 316,583 tons of pig iron. In 1871 there were 146 furnaces, yielding 832,873 tons. Yet it is stated by Mr. W. T. Mulvany, an Irishman to whom Rhenish industry owes much of its progress, that the production of coal and iron in Westphalia and the Rhine provinces is less than it should be, considering the actual mineral wealth of the soil. The causes of this retarded development are, according to the same authority, the incomplete organization and the poverty of the railways, the unduly high charges for carriage and the great distance which separates the iron mines from the coal and the rolling mills from the markets. The iron ore is found in hilly districts, is expensively extracted, and the want of communications makes it unprofitable to send away such portions of the ore as do not contain a large per centage of iron, and these are, therefore, allowed to accumulate.

THE Baltimore *Gazette*, in commenting on the non-payment of interest by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, refers to the causes of that road's misfortunes as being "the overshadowing power and influence of the Pennsylvania Central, and to the non-fulfillment of those pledges which, in the first flush of gratification at the opening of a new connection with tidewater, were given to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company by the iron manufacturers, by those engaged in the petroleum trade, and by the business men of that region generally." There is in this an unjust reflection on the business men of this city. That there is a predilection among them favorable to the Pennsylvania Railroad as against the Pittsburgh and Washington road we do not believe. Business men are apt to consult their interests, and not mere sentiment. The prevailing complaint among business men here is, that they have been mistreated by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, because, in the latter instance, of its dependence on the former. Excessive rates have been charged, and Mr. Garrett was brusque and insulting when waited on in regard to their grievances. That they should turn to the Pennsylvania Railroad, where courteous attention was paid them, is not surprising. These are the facts, as regards the loss of patronage, considered from a Pittsburgh stand point.

RAILROADS, PANIC, CURRENCY.

Enough is now known for the causes of the panic to be somewhat definitely located. Of the house of Jay Cooke it may be said to have assumed burdens more than it was able to bear. That these were altogether on account of the Northern Pacific Railroad, we do not incline to believe. The Secretary of that road reports that it has never been financially embarrassed; also, that it is prepared to meet its January interest. This does not compare with the statement that advances were made to the road beyond any sale of bonds. It would rather indicate that the road has been able to get along by means of its own resources. The other houses that have gone down have also put forth special pleas, but it is rather singular that these several causes should have culminated at this particular juncture. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that some general causes, operative on all, have produced the result now recorded.

Those who have observed the course of finances during the Spring and Summer, cannot have failed to see that the tendency was in one direction. Money was inactive, and consequently abundant, ruling at a very small per centage. In the face of this fact, which has usually been accepted as promotive of speculation, there has been, in gold and stocks, a tendency toward lower figures. The strength of gold was maintained for months as much by strenuous effort and the free circulation of the rumor that higher figures would be reached, as any other cause. Its tendency was downward, and the moment the clique was compelled to give up its plan of creating a corner, it sank some five per cent. Stocks, even those that were dividend paying, have ruled low, and now are from ten to forty per cent. below the rates some six months ago. And this decline has been steady and constant till within a few days. There was a greater loss in values before the panic, as the result of a gradual decline, than there has been since the panic began, except at momentary intervals. Hence the causes for the present panic and decline in values lie deeper than the merely surface character attributed to them. We fear dealing in stocks has had not a little to do with the failures published; but what occasioned the decline in stocks?

This may be attributed to two causes,—the agitation against railroads, and the effect of this agitation on the European money market,—or rather on the disposition of Europeans to loan money on American railway bonds. Nothing, it seems to us, can more clearly illustrate the fact we have repeatedly urged, that we have not enough money for great enterprises, than the crisis which has now taken place. Thomas A. Scott, and John W. Garrett, are in Europe, negotiating bonds,—in other words, borrowing money to carry forward their railway enterprises. Why? Because they cannot get the money they want in this country. And the reason for this, chiefly is, that the intense activity and enterprise of our people, the scope and importance of their enterprises keep in active use the money at command. Every year we have a financial stringency, totally unlike any that occur in other countries, and the outgrowth of our comprehensive business. We haven't the money to do it with. As a consequence, if at a stringent juncture, Europe is frightened, and withhold, we are in a panic at once.

We do not incline to the opinion that the Farmers' agitation at the West has wrought any real injury to the railroads. We notice that the Western roads are making more money this year than last. The Chicago and Northwestern, thus far, has increased its earnings, in comparison with last year, in the ratio of $2,000,000 for the year. Other roads are doing well. Singular to say, the Ohio and Mississippi, totally unaffected by the Farmers' clamor, has lost in business as compared with last year. A little reflection will lead any person to see that all this clamor cannot seriously cripple the *business* of railroads. What is the basis of the Farmers' agitation? Simply that their products shall be transported cheaply. Suppose this were done—to their entire satisfaction? The natural result would be, the increase of freightage, and revenues fully equal as a result, to what are now received. Indeed, we believe, were the farmers fully gratified in their wishes, some railroads would be even more prosperous than they are now—that some of the non-dividend paying railroads might be made to pay dividends, provided they were honestly managed.

But it is not strange that these agitations should have produced a feeling of caution and fear among moneyed foreigners. To them, the agitation bodes danger and possible ruin. Consequently there has been less readiness to loan on these securities, and we have been thrown back on our own resources. The result is before us. Another circumstance should be noted. Jay Cooke & Co., Fisk & Hatch, and the strong houses that have suspended affirm, and probably correctly, that they have assets sufficient to meet all their liabilities; but that they were unable to realize upon them. It is known that Jay Cooke & Co. were negotiating loans from large firms in Europe. Of course these negotiations imply the possession of securities, but not of ready cash. Hence it was not the lack of what is termed assets, and what we referred to some time since as dead capital, but the lack of *lien* money that occasioned the suspension of this house. We submit that this very crisis is the clearest evidence we have had for years of the need of more currency in this country. The increase of national currency is the only thing that will fully relieve us from our money bondage to Europe.

It may be said—we have managed to get along without this extra currency—why may we not do so now? We answer, the present panic illustrates the danger of undertaking to do business on personal paper—dead money. A certain amount of marketable paper, that will answer in making transfers of credit, is an absolutely necessity, and will come into existence. If it is issued by the Government, well. If not, it will take the form of personal notes, drafts, checks, and the like. But the evil of this latter form of credit or exchange, when it is made the basis of extended business is, that the breaking of one house topples over many others. It depends on confidence, and when distrust arises, there is nothing to save from disaster. The advantage of our national banking system is, that it has the backing of the Government. Its value is now apparent. Our national banks, with one exception, readily sustain the shock,—while other institutions fail by the score. And the one national bank that does fail does not endanger the rest. These facts seem to us to be clearly illustrated in the present panic.

NEW HAVEN claims so have 347 manufactories with an aggregate capital of $12,000,000 and employing 8,000 hands.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Democrats have elected majorities in both branches of the Colorado Territorial Legislature.

IT is asserted that Alcorn is to run against Ames for Governor of Mississippi. Ames has his Butler, Alcorn has not.

MR. JAMES KELLY, of Schulkill county, has been appointed to a position in the office of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

SENATOR THURMAN has given the Democratic State Committee of Ohio $5,000, but wants it spent in counties which will help his re-election to the Senate rather than Allen's election as Governor.

THE Springfield *Republican* says that, perhaps, in the forthcoming address, the Liberal Republican State Committee of Massachusetts will kindly explain *why* it continues to haunt our politics.

THE following ticket has been nominated by the Republicans of Columbia county: Assembly, J. M. Buckalew; County Commissioner, Elisha Hayman; Treasurer, John Appleman; Jury Commissioner, W. H. Utt; Auditor, E. B. Pursell. No nomination for Sheriff was made.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* avers that Ignatius Donnelly in Minnesota, Grinnell in Iowa and Colman in Missouri, are foremost, in their respective States, among the politicians who are trying to steal the Grangers' thunder, and loudest in their entreaties that the "honest farmers" be not misled by "political hacks."

GEORGE WASHINGTON JULIEN, ex-member of Congress from Indiana and ex-candidate for Vice President of the United States, has abandonded the woman's rights party, arrayed himself in a hickory shirt, butternut trowsers, hand-knit suspenders and a chip hat and joined the ranks of the Patrons of Husbandry.

THE Republicans of Luzerne county have made the following nominations: Assembly, Dr. B. H. Throop, Dr. Chas. Burr, Thos. Waddle, Stephen D. Yost; Prothonotary, Col. A. P. Barber; Treasurer, Jas. Cortright; Clerk of the Courts, Capt. J. W. Howell; District Attorney, Alex. Farnham; Commissioner, Ami Harrison; Jury Commissioner, Edward Reynolds; Auditor, Douglas Smith.

COLONEL HUGHES, the Republican candidate for Governor in Virginia, was a delegate to the Democratic Convention of 1868. Somebody having intimated that it didn't look well for a man who helped to nominate Seymour in 1868 to be running as regular Republican candidate now, Hughes explains that he went into the convention to secure the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, but that the nomination of Seymour and adoption of the Democratic platform silenced him, and that he never afterward gave the Democratic platform his support.

APROPOS to the pleasantries of journalism, is one from the Lawrence, Kan., *Tribune*, whose editor was formerly a Presbyterian preacher in Boston. "The hoary-headed old hook-nosed devil of the Leavenworth *Times* wants a controversy with us," is the gentle insinuation of the ex-Boston divine. The same sort of Christianity impelled him to act as chief bugle-man to Pomeroy last winter. And, by the way, he is one of the pious individuals who will struggle for the Caldwell succession next winter. Which his name it is Kallock.—*St. Louis Republican.*

FURTHER PROOF of the disintegration of the Democratic party may be found in the squabble which has arisen between Senator Casserly and the Democratic County Committee of San Francisco. The Senator, it is said, during the late canvass charged the Committee with having been bribed to pack the Legislative Nominating Convention in the railroad interest. The Committee now retaliate by declaring their readiness to prove that Mr. Casserly bought his seat in the Senate at a cost of $100,000. This charge was made soon after the Senatorial election, but no evidence was produced to sustain it. It was then, and has ever since been, generally considered an unfounded calumny. That it is now revived by a Democratic committee shows that the party in California is without discipline or effective organization. It is also significant testimony that the contest for Mr. Casserly's seat in the Senate is to be extremely bitter.—*N. Y. Times.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Carlist forces have opened fire on Berga.

THE prize fight between Allen and McCool takes place in St. Louis to-day.

COMMISSIONER SMITH has gone to Fort Sill. He will hold a conference with the Indian agents in Nebraska and Kansas, and get their views of affairs of the Indian tribes of those places.

THE heavy frost in the Western part of Missouri, on Wednesday night, did great damage to the tobacco crop. In Livingston and Chariton counties alone the injury is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

MRS. LAURA B. FAIR has eloped from California with another woman's husband, who has hitherto moved in first-class San Francisco society. The next shooting affray will probably be in New York or Chicago.

GEN. DAVIDSON, with seven companies of cavalry, returned to Fort Sill on the 14th, from a twenty-four days' scout after the Indians. He frequently saw fresh signs of the Indians, but failed to overtake any of the redskins. He found on Grossbeck Creek the newly made grave of Frank Medley, an employe of the Texas surveying party, who was killed by the Indians on the 25th of August.

THE construction of the Fort St. Phillip Canal, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, as a solution of the transportation question, will be pressed, it is said, at the next session of Congress by the members from the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri. For $12,000,000 an outlet can be made into the Gulf, through which the largest ocean steamers can reach New Orleans without obstruction from the bars, which now hinder navigation so seriously. The completion of the canal will open the Mississippi to ocean trade as far north as Cairo, Ill., for four months of the year.

THE steamship Wyoming, on her voyage from Liverpool to New York, ran on the reef off Sable Island, off the Nova Scotian coast, and, after bumping for half an hour, was got off, but was leaking badly, and for an hour all hands were kept in readiness to leave the vessel. The pumps were found sufficient to keep the vessel clear, as all could be worked, and the vessel was brought safely to port. After the vessel struck, the life-boat was lowered, and in it was placed the third officer and five seamen, and they put off to take soundings. They have not been seen since.

PERSONAL.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON declines the presidency of the Cuban League.

EDWIN M. STANTON, son of the late Secretary of War, has been appointed receiver of the First National Bank in Washington.

A DISPATCH from Calcutta announces the loss at sea of the ship Indes, coolie laden, and that one hundred and eighteen coolies perished.

MR. SIDNEY WEBSTER and family, son-in-law of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, arrived on Wednesday from Europe by the steamship Scotia, and immediately after left for Garrison's, on the Hudson, the country seat of Mr. Fish.

A DISPATCH from Teheran says the trouble between the Shah and the late Grand Vizier grows out of local matters entirely, and does not, as reported, relate to the Reuter concession. It is believed that the Vizier will soon be re-instated.

SIDI MOHAMMED, Sultan of Morocco, is dead. He was born in 1803, and succeeded his father upon the throne in 1859. The principal event of his reign was a contest with Spain in 1860, springing out of outrages by his subjects upon Spanish territory, and resulting in the surrender of some of the Sultan's territory. He was very liberal concessions to the Jews at the solicitation of Sir Moses Montefiore of London, who went on a mission to the East for that purpose.

WHETHER Bismarck has lost the Emperor's favor or not, he is as popular with the people as ever. At the celebration in Berlin of the victory of Sedan he received an ovation far more enthusiastic than that which was given to the Prussian monarch. The people not only recognize him as the real author of the German unity, but they applaud him as the champion of the liberal and progressive policy since adopted. He is, evidently, not merely the great statesman, but the popular favorite of the German nation.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treas.; Alex. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. E. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

MADAME DAVENPORT'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE, for cleansing, beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair. A sure and permanent cure for baldness, prepared from the original receipts as obtained from Madame Davenport from an eminent physician of the U. S. Navy, who had used it in his practice for over forty years, and never found it to fail.

Mr. S. A. Wanner & Co.'s Sepia, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

Browne's Drug Store

Cor. Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

THE KELSEY OUTRAGE.

The Sting of Conscience at Huntington — Damaging Testimony Adduced—Picture of a Shameful Night's Doings.

The New York *Herald* says the loathsome crime of Huntington, like the curses of the Arabs, has come home to its nest. What the world has been saying for a month Huntington assembled to say on Tuesday night last. The world has been saying that crimes as essentially wicked may have been perpetrated before, but that in a civilized community it is without precedent that, between sympathy with the criminals in one faction of the people and indifference to the satisfaction of justice in the remainder, this crime should be practically shielded from the law by a whole county. Huntington in sackcloth and ashes met on Tuesday night to acknowledge the truth of the accusation and to resolve that their energetic action should in the future wash the stain away. Slow as the awakening of the Huntington consciences has been, we are glad to see that it has at last been alive to the sting of self reproach. We wish they had done this sooner. The delay has given time to people, not unfriendly, for the formation of opinions regarding the psychological working of the village mind which have resulted in expressions that would carry a profound grief to any man of fine moral sense who might be ever so remotely connected with the Gehenna of Long Island. "How can this community of Thugs, who make their churches conspirators' lodges, who fiendishly outrage life in masks and outrage death in virulent anonymous scribblings, wherein forgery is the lightest defiance to morality and society—how can they come and go without the brand of Cain upon them being visible of all men?" has been among the mildest of the questions asked by the thoughtful. We wish the thing of conscience had such a pulse through their moral organisms earlier. Men now will sit down and question Huntington's motives in the awakening to remorse as they did its dumb indifference before. The tar and feathers on Kelsey have been sticking to every one in Huntington; and, looking in the world's eyes, they have at last seen how the world sees them—namely, as savages in war paint, that defiles whoever touches them, and feathers that give them that touch of horrid jest-making tragedy, more awful, which is seen in the grinning jaws of a flashless skull. They are aba hed and shrink back from themselves. Pity it is, indeed, that we cannot comprise all their motives in that word remorse, which is the self-stabbing of the polluted soul. Reading over the account of the meeting we are rapidly sent from a contemplation of the souls of Huntington to the mud and clay that lies under the thick cowskin boots of the Huntingtonians. We come from remorse to real estate. It is an odd thing that the dull earth should have been more sensitive to the crime of last November than the people it nourishes, but such is the fact. Real estate, said one of the speakers, has shrunk twenty-five per cent. in value. It shrank as a living thing shrinks and contracts in the presence of something that creates fear. Thus the soil spoke to the soul through the pocket. It is strange, indeed, the ways in which the curse of crime comes home to roost.

A SHAMEFUL NIGHT'S DOINGS.

Daniel White testified to seeing the crowd near Mrs. Oakley's on November 4, 1872, the night of the tarring and feathering, and to having previously heard Sammis threaten Kelsey. Townsend Jarvis and Frank Sammis testified that Frederick Titus, an employe of Sammis's father, had told them something of the tarring and feathering, but feared being discharged if he told too much. Titus himself testified that on the night preceding the outrage, Royal and Rudolph Sammis, and James Conkling had been watching to catch Kelsey, and that on the night of the outrage Royal somewhat disguised himself, and came in very late, and alleged that they had tarred and feathered Kelsey; most of the family laughed, but Mrs. Sammis cried over it, and was sorry for Kelsey; Royal said "He never seen such a sight before;" Charlotte Kelsey came down the next night, and Royal told her he could swear he didn't touch him. Peter Fagan, who resided near the place where the blood-stained shirt was found on Lloyd's Beach, testified to hearing before daybreak on the morning of November 5, a strange voice and a voice of pain, both noises suddenly ceasing after six or seven minutes. Perhaps the most important testimony was that of John McKay. Toward the close he was questioned closely by jurors, who insisted that he should have called some one to Kelsey's aid on the night of the outrage. His testimony was in substance as follows:

Was in Huntington on the night of November 4; at about 9 o'clock was on my way home, and when I got opposite Mrs. Oakley's there was apparently some one inside the yard; the gate was open and attracted my attention; Dr. Banks was there and said that there was a crowd back in Mrs. Oakley's yard, and that he believed that they had Kelsey, he asked me and my wife to come over there, as they were going to have some people there; he did not say he had been in the back yard; he was coming toward the gate; was outside the gate; I went over home; he went, I supposs to Mr. Woods, and the latter started that way; he said he was going to ask Mr. Wood over to Mrs. Oakley's; told my wife what the doctor told me, and we went over; went into the front door and saw Mr. Wood and his wife, Dr. Banks and Mrs. Oakley, and some others; there didn't appear to be much conversation; they talked about the crowd in the back part of the yard, and about Kelsey's annoyance; I went out with the rest; there was a racket round the back stoop that attracted us; saw a naked man there gathering up some clothes; was twelve feet away from him; was in company with the rest, and walked down in the path and followed him; the ladies were there behind me; the man was naked about his chest and shoulders and feet; he had a bundle of something around his body—clothing, I thought; there were some feathers on him, and there was a smell of tar; smelled the tar as far as my house; Dr. Banks had a lantern, and I took a lamp off the hall stand with me as I went out; no one else had a light; Dr. Banks held up the light and asked, "Who is it?" Kelsey then came over to him and smashed the lantern with a boot; then the lantern flew up and hit Kelsey; was getting off to one side at the time; Kelsey then started on to the lower part of the garden; there were disguised persons there; two of them came alongside of Kelsey to keep him from going any further. Mrs. Oakeley then said to the neighbors, "This is the man that got into the bedroom in my house." Julia Smith said to him, "You've come to the basement when you thought I was all alone." I have been on the premises watching to catch Kelsey; she used to go into the basement to get something to eat, and he did come then sometimes; Kelsey made no reply to the women; he was submissive except when he struck the lantern; the disguised persons detained him about two minutes; I did not speak to them or recognize any of them; there were five or six of them; their faces were dark; they had coat-collars turned up and hats turned down; one of them had his coat turned, and most of them had masks on; never saw any masked persons before; Kelsey then went down a back street through the large gate, eastward; he was not gagged when I saw him, to my knowledge; his hair was cut close to his head and his mustache and whiskers were gone; there was no blood on him; a large red mark was on his forehead, that looked like blood; there were very few feathers on him; his clothes and things were around his body; I couldn't tell how thick the tar was; I saw Royal Sammis on the premises, and Julia and Abbey Smith, besides the others; I went back into the house after Kelsey left, and then went home; it was about 10 o'clock; saw Royal Sammis in the hall afterwards, with Julia Smith; did not see Kelsey tied to a tree; was there on Sunday night; went because Mrs. Oakley asked me to watch the house, as they were afraid Kelsey would get in again; don't think the crowd was in the yard more than 15 minutes on the night of the outrage; Dr. Banks expressed regret at Kelsey's treatment; he offered him no assistance; no questions were asked as to the identity of the maskers; Kelsey went off alone; did not see any of the maskers go with him.

Edward S. Johnson testified that he had heard McKay say, after the outrage, that Kelsey was well tarred and feathered from head to foot. S. H. Burgess testified to having been called by Dr. Banks to see Kelsey on the night of the outrage, and that on the previous night he (witness) had watched for Kelsey and had been masked.

Prohibition County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
STATE SENATE,
JAMES McCANDLESS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
SAMUEL GLASS.
Second City District,
A. N. MCGONNIGLE.
County Districts,
D. J. ROGERS, Mansfield,
JONATHAN GALLAGHER, Allegheny,
THOMAS H. RABE, Allegheny.
THOS. P. HERSHBERGER, South Side.
FRANK PATTERSON, Elizabeth Tp.
PROTHONOTARY,
ANDREW HARPER, Richland Tp.
TREASURER,
W. W. GREER, Verona Borough.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ISAAC MILLS, Sr., (3 yrs.,) Braddocks,
JOHN THOMPSON, (2 yrs.,) Sewickley.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM.
CORONER,
W. G. WARREN, Wilkinsburg.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
WILLIAMS ELLIOTT, Jefferson Tp.
s8:1t

Independent Labor Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ALEXANDER GORDON.
STATE TREASURER,
FRANK M. HUTCHINSON.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOS. C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
SENATOR,
J. M. DAVIS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
JOHN LANG.
Second City District,
GEORGE CLAY.
County at Large,
WM. D. WOOLSLAYER,
BENJ. ROGERS,
JAMES L. CLINE,
A. G. THOBURN,
G. R. HUGHES,
PROTHONOTARY,
JAMES RICHARDSON.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
A. B. HAYDEN, 3 years,
JAS. G. MURRAY, 2 years,
JURY COMMISSIONER,
PETER O'HANLON.
CORONER,
J. L. WILLIAMS.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
SAMUEL STOUT.

What England Pays For War.

[From the Peace Society's Papers.]

Twenty years before the Crimean war the military and naval expenditure of the country was £10,000,000. In 1854, the year before that war, it had risen to £16,000,000. Since the termination of that war it has averaged more than £25,000,000 per annum. Thus we have had a permanent increase of £10,000,000 per annum (not including the interest of debts) ever since the Crimean war. These sums are so enormous that they cannot be imagined, except by some process of comparison. To aid this comparison let us mark the following facts:—According to the officially published annual statistics the total amount of coal produced in the United Kingdom has averaged, for the past seven years, an annual value of £22,000,000 sterling, or £4,000,000 less than the average cost of the army and navy. And all the coal, iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, silver and other metals produced in the United Kingdom have averaged in value (for seven years past) £37,000,000 per annum, or about £18,000,000 less than the year's expenditure for past and present wars. The total capital accumulated in the Post Office Savings Bank was (in 1867) £9,749 929. The total capital in other savings banks in the United Kingdom in 1867, £36,476,408. Total, £46,226,337. Hence, the annual war expenditure (for present and past operations) far exceeds the total deposits of the industrial and economic classes invested in all the savings banks. The total annual receipts of all the railways in the United Kingdom for passengers and goods are about £38,000,000, or £17,000,000 less than the money demanded on account of war. The average value of all the wheat, barley, oats, malze and flour imported into the United Kingdom for seven years past is £30,000,000 per annum, or only £4,000,000 more than the annual expenditure for army and navy alone, irrespective of national debt. No wonder that many are almost starved! The average value of the cotton imported into the United Kingdom for seven years past is £29,000,000, exactly the cost of army and navy alone in 1868. No wonder the manufacturing population have to work hard to get a livelihood! All the paupers in the United Kingdom cost in the year 1870-71 £9,590,787, or about one third of the expense of the army and navy.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

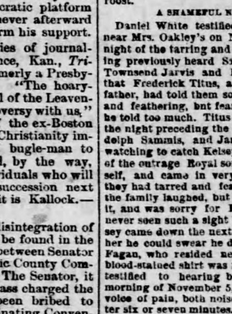
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

190 Liberty St.



Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

EXCELLENCE

Is appreciated, as is shown in the continually increasing sale of the celebrated

SPENCERIAN
STEEL PENS

These Pens are comprised in 15 numbers, of which *Number One Pen* alone, we sold more than
4,500,000
in 1872. They are of superior durability and evenness of point. For sale everywhere. *To those who may wish to try these Pens we will send a Sample Card, containing all of the 15 numbers, by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.*

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand Street, N. Y.
se12:s81:mwf

JOS. McKAY. ROBT. LIDDELL

Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

NEW CHROMO,
TOUCH HIM AGAIN IF YOU DARE
A spirited picture by one of our best native artists, given away by the
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY,
se11:s79 26 FIFTH AVENUE.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street

PLASTER.
200 bbls best Eastern Calcined Plaster.
Soda Ash—30 casks, best brand.
Spar—500 bbls No. 1 in store.
Black Lead—10 casks in store.
Arsenic—25 kegs, Garland's.
Manganese—10 bbls best brand.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1873. 116 Water St.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE

NEW GOODS.

CASSIMERES,
At 50c, 62½c, 75c, 87½c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Every grade a bargain.

TWEEDS,
In Brown and Black Mixed, and plain colors, very cheap.

JEANS,
At 12½c up to 50c. Full assortment of colors.

BLANKETS,
White and Colored—all sizes—Bargains in these.

FLANNELS,
Of every kind—Barred and Plain.

HATS AND BONNETS,
A fresh and carefully selected stock just opened.

RIBBONS.
A complete stock at very low prices

FLOWERS AND PLUMES,
Also, Feathers, Wings, Pompons, and Ostrich Tips.

MILLINERY GOODS,
Full lines of everything in this Department at our usual low prices.

RUCHING,
In all the latest novelties.

BLACK VELVET BELTS,
Assortment large and everything new.

WATERPROOFS,
At all prices and in all colors.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
Window Shades and Shade Trimmings.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
A full stock at attractive prices.

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1873. FALL. 1873.

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED

All the New Shades in
Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Merinos,
Serges,
Mohairs,
Balernos,

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all Kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Any Money Lying on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

CAPITAL, $400,000.

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
jy2-48S

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 7 to 9.

ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
HARRY A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

Andrew L. McFarlane, H. B. Lupton,
Alex. Thode, Jr., J. P. Smith,
A. E. Negley, Wm. Lindsay,
Frank Kolbe, Sam'l A. Wilson, W. H. Irwin.

JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL. - - - $200,000.

GEO. E. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

International Bank,

Corner Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, - - $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.

3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.

Special agreements relating to interest made.

Notes and Bills Purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEER, Vice President.
E. MOORE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John Wat, Wm. Neer, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Work, M. A. Sauer,
George Wagner, C. Schoenberger,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
Robt. J. Grier, Jas. Park, Jr.,
W. McKee. James Irvin. MWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1873.

The panic in New York continued Saturday with short intervals of confidence and secrecy, up to noon, when the Stock Exchange was closed, and business suspended. Affairs had reached a point where this became necessary. A general feeling of distrust prevailed, and certified checks would not pass, hence business could not be transacted. At intervals through the morning fresh failures were announced, but as the close of business at noon, stocks were slightly firmer, and a rally in prices had taken place. The failures for the day, in New York were C. G. White & Co., Ketchum & Belknap, E. G. Benedict, Williams, Rostwick, Miller & Hamilton, Gerard Haight & Co., L. Joseph & Co., F. M. Myers & Co., Taussig, Fischer & Co., Fearing & Dellinger, Brown, Wadsworth & Co., Osborne & Chapin, Union Trust Co., National Trust Co., Bank of the Commonwealth. Some of these institutions closed for mere prudential reasons. They could not turn their assets, except at ruinous losses, and preferred waiting a little, rath er than meet these losses.

The President reached New York Saturday night, and it is understood he proposes to put $15,000,000 of currency on the market, for the relief of the banks; $5,000,000 will be loaned on gold and bonds, and $10,000,000 will be expended in the purchase of bonds. If this does not answer the purpose, he will have Secretary Richardson draw in his $44,000,000 of retired currency. He realized that the need of the hour is money, and this he proposes to supply.

The banks of this city are acting conservatively, and no fear need be entertained of their soundness. Prudence dictates, of course, that they do not discount paper during the crisis, but they are prepared for the legitimate demands of business. Not being involved in the speculations which so largely obtain in New York, they are undisturbed by the storm which rages there. Last week large payments to banks were made by some of our heaviest manufacturers, and large checks were drawn for this purpose, but all were honored, and there was no halt, or difficulty, or confusion in business. It is believed that the panic has spent its force. Even the bears in the stock market are fearful they may kill the goose which lays the golden egg—that they may so depress prices as to entirely prevent subscriptions. Hence there is a community of interest in favor of stopping the pending panic. This, with the course of the President will, we hope, arrest the storm. There may possibly be more failures, but the worst is evidently over.

We again invite attention to the fact that all this panic does not involve a loss of real wealth, —no would a great fire. It is merely a temporary shrinkage in nominal values. This over, and values will again resume their original standard. There is no need, therefore, of fear, or distrust. In a few days, all will be well.

NEW YORK, September 20, 1873.

Money is hardly quotable, loans having been reported this afternoon all the way from 7 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent. per day. No bank statement has been issued up to this hour (6 P. M.) Sterling is too unsettled to quote. Gold opened at 111¼@111¾, and advanced to 112⅝, and closed at 111¾@112. Loans were 5, 6 and 7 per cent. gold per annum, and 1-16 to ⅛ until Monday for carrying. There were no clearings to-day. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $234,000. Exports for the week $500,000. Governments were nominal. The stock in the market is very small and bonds are very scarce. All but by those who are not distressed for money, and who, particularly at such a time as the present, cling to their bonds as a security which nothing can seriously impair. There was no business in State bonds.

There was a better tone to the stock market at the opening, arising out of the announcement that the Treasury would buy $10,000,000 bonds at noon to-day. There was an improvement of 2 to 6 per cent. in values, and great hopes were entertained that the end had been reached, but these hopes were soon destroyed when it was announced that the Union Trust Company had decided to stop until Monday. The institution has had very large offers of assistance, and its officers believe that they can resume business on Monday. The suspension of the Trust Company was followed by the Bank of the Commonwealth, which closed its doors at an early hour. The excitement and panic which followed the suspension of these institutions were beyond description. The Stock Exchange resembled a mad-house, and the streets were blocked with people, all laboring under great excitement and fervor. Prices fluctuated from two to sixteen per cent., and stocks were slaughtered without any apparent regard to values. Amid the surging of the excited crowd in the Stock Exchange, and the continued destruction of values, there were some few cool and level heads. These men conceived the idea of imitating the Vienna plan—of closing the Exchange—and immediately the Governing Committee was convened to take action thereon. In a few moments the board was called to order, and from the rostrum the announcement was made that the Exchange would be closed until further orders from the President. This was received with great joy, and the Exchange resounded with cheers. The gong was sounded, and in less time than it takes to record the fact, the wild excitement was over, the surging crowd of frantic brokers disappeared, and the Stock Exchange was nothing but a deserted hall. All this happened in so short a time that it seems almost impossible; only those on the spot can realize the remarkable change. All dealings on the street were prohibited under penalty of expulsion, and therefore no business was transacted.

The following were the quotations in stocks as near as could be ascertained up to the time the Stock Exchange closed: Canton, 75; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 89; Erie cash, 53½; Erie preferred, 6; Harlem cash, 103; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 22½; Lake Shore, 83; Michigan Central, 83; New York Central and Hudson cash, 91¼; New Jersey Central, 92; North-western cash, 69; Northwestern preferred, cash, 70; Ohio & Mississippi cash, 27½; Pacific Mail cash, 32; Pittsburgh, 80; Panama, 90; Rock Island cash, 89; St. Paul cash, 33⅜; Union Pacific cash, 18; Wabash and Western cash, 44; Western Union Telegraph cash, 84½; Adams Express, 85; American Merchants Union, 57½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 52; Consolidated coal cash, 40, Quicksilver Mining Co.,—; C., C. & I. C. cash, 91.

The number of shares sold between 10 and 12 o'clock amounted to 137,355, divided as follows: Western Union, 34,700; Union Pacific, 12,200; Pacific Mail, 16,700; Ohio's, 9,900; Central, 14,759; St. Paul, 5,600; Lake Shore, 2,300; Harlem, 2,400; Panama, 800; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 800; Erie, 5,000; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 1,800; Northwestern, 2,100; Rock Island, 9,700. C. C. & I. C., 3,000.

The extent of the shrinkage in values for the week is as follows in some of the leading shares: Harlem, 39½ per cent., Western Union, 35; Panama, 32; Wabash, 25; Northwestern common and Rock Island, 19¼@19; St. Paul common, United States Express and Canton, 17@15½; Hannibal and St. Joseph shares and Wells, Fargo & Co., 14¾@14; Lake Shore, New York Central, Ohio and Mississippi St. Paul preferred, 13 and 1 C., Delaware, Lacka vanna and Western and Conso'idation Coal, 20 to 10.

The following table shows the extreme fluctuations of the week in leading shares:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅝	89
Harlem	129½	90
Erie	58¼	52¼
Erie, preferred	73	64
Lake Shore	91⅝	79¾
Wabash	61½	35½
Northwestern	75	40
Northwestern, preferred	78	70
Rock Island	106	87
A. M. Express	62	59
U. S. Express	67	61
Atlantic and Pacific, preferred	23¼	19
Consolidated Coal Co.	52	40
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	72	58
Milwaukee and St. Paul	46⅝	30
Milwaukee and St. Paul, pref'd	68¼	47¾
Ohio and Mississippi	37¾	26½
Canton	81¼	70
New Jersey Central	102¼	98
Union Pacific	24⅝	16
C. C. and I. C.	28¾	19
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25¼	13
Hannibal and St. Joseph, pref'd	47¾	33
Pittsburgh	85¾	80
Michigan Central	87	83
Panama	118¾	84
Delaware, Lackawanna & West'n	98¾	86
Western Union Telegraph	90¼	55½
Pacific Mail	43¾	31
Quicksilver	30¼	24¾
Quicksilver, preferred	39	30
Adams Express	91¾	85½

The shrinkage in values represented by the decline of the above table, is fully $100,000,000.

The following table shows the lowest prices made during the Chicago and Boston fires and the present quotations:

	Chicago Fire Panic.	Boston Fire Panic.	Present Panic.
N. Y. Central & Hudson	84¼	89	88
Harlem	118	111	90
Erie	28¾	48	53¾
Lake Shore	85½	83¼	79¾
Wabash	52	64	35½
Northwestern	51¾	77¾	40
Northwestern preferred	83	83¾	70
Rock Island	94	101	87
Milwaukee & St. Paul	50¼	51	30
Milwaukee & St. P. pfe'd	76¾	72¼	47¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34¼	40	26½
Illinois Central	113	119	103½
Union Pacific	20¼	30¾	16
C. C. & I. C.	15¾	26	19
Hannibal & St. Joseph	51¾	28	19
Hannibal & St. J. prefer'd	65½	48	33
Pittsburgh	112	86¾	80
Panama	122	119	84
Del., Lack. & Western	105¾	91	86
Western Union Telegraph	82¾	69¼	55¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	31	31
Michigan Central	114	113¼	83

In the afternoon some sales of stock were made for greenbacks as high as 100 for New York Central, 87 for Lake Shore, and 75 for Western Union. With the exception of the Commonwealth, all the banks to-day made their clearings, and the Manhattan Company cashed checks of the Union Trust Company dated Friday.

LONDON, September 20—5 P. M.—News received from New York by cable this afternoon caused a panic in the American securities; 5-20's of '65, 86¾; do 1867, 90¾; new 5s, 91¾; Erie, 6¾; Consols 92⅞@93.

PARIS, September 20.—Rentes 57f 17½c.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 20, 1873.

As might be expected, the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., and others, and the excitement which has resulted therefrom, has created some little distrust in commercial circles, although with this exception, it has had no perceptible influence on general business here. There is unusual activity in the movement of produce, as well from the interior to the Atlantic ports as from those ports nearest the foreign trade of Philadelphia is active, while that of New York is exceedingly so; these movements, says the Philadelphia Ledger, show that the leading industries of the country are healthful and prosperous and that the chief trouble, financially or otherwise, is with the borrowing companies who have expanded their credit to beyond their means, their works unfinished, and their liabilities unprovided for. The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured goods, almost without exception, is steadily increasing; our iron, nail and steel mills are all full of orders, and the only trouble to be apprehended is for want of transportation facilities.

FLOUR—There is no falling off in the demand and as the weather has become cooler. It is coming in better order; we continue to quote at $4@$5 for prime to choice roll, and $3@$4 for fair to prime solid packed.

CHEESE—The market is reported steady, with a continued good demand, but prices are unchanged: prime Ohio Factory, 13 for July, and 13¼ for August make. Prime Ohio Sweitzer, 20@21c.

EGGS—The receipts seem to be increasing slightly, but the demand is fully up to the pace of the demand, and consequently prices are very firm; we were reported sales at 24—quotations may be fairly given at 25@26c.

FRUITS—Apples continue in light supply, and the recent advance is fully sustained, ranging $3@5 per bbl. for choice. Peaches scarce, and selling readily at $3.50@4 per box. Grapes in limited supply, and sell at 6@7c ₱ lb. Wool is quiet, as might be expected, has placed a quietus on the melon trade, and dealers are working off limited stock at lower prices.

GRAIN—The receipts of Grain of all kinds continue light, and as the supply is small and the demand fully up to average, prices are firm and fully sustained. The mills are taking all the Wheat that offers within the range of our quotations, $1.55@1.58 for red; $1.60 for amber and $1.65@1.70 for white. The Oat market continues firm and notwithstanding the arrivals appear to be in excess of last week, prices are five cents at the recent advance: 40@47c for prime white. Shelled Corn is quotable at 63@65, and a few cars of ear would probably bring more, but ear Corn is shelled to very scarce in this market, and the arrivals continue very meagre, in consequence mainly of the scarcity of cars. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged at 85@90. Barley continues very unsettled, and there is a wide range in prices, $1.25@1.50.

GROCERIES—The Coffee market continues very firm, and the latest advices from the seaboard in our line warrant the belief in a still higher range of prices. It is probable that roasted will be advanced to 22@23c within the next day or two. Refined Sugars are also considerably firmer, and, in first hands, prices are a shade higher. Some of our leading houses report that they are very busy, and trade generally is fully up to what it usually is at this particular time.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 21¾@22c; good to prime 20¾@21c; fair, 20@20c. Roasted one lb. packages, 24c; bulk, 20½c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¼c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 12¾; Standard A, 11¾; Extra C, 11¼@11½; Yellow C, 10¾@11; Dark Yellow C, 10¼. Oster Yellow Sugars, 9@10.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 80c; Sugar Drips, 70c; Amber, 65@70c; lower grades, 40@50, as to quality.

RICE—Carolina Choice, 10; Patna, 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80c; Prime 73 to 75.

HAY—The arrivals of baled continue light, and as the supply is comparatively light, scarcely equal to the demand, the market is firm but there is no further change in prices, which range from $20@22 ₱ ton according to quality.

POTATOES—Continue in light supply, and prices are firm but unchanged, 85 to 90c ₱ bushel by the car load and $1 in a jobbing way. Sweets selling readily at $4.50@5 ₱ brl. for Baltimores and $5.50@6 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—Sales of the chickens, by the coop at 50c@$1 per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, ₱ lb. 15¾; Ex. Sugar Cured Hams, 14½; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 13½c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 18¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 10c. Bacon Rib Sides, 10¼c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 11c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Mess Pork, $18.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tcs. 9¾. Do., half bbls, 10¼c. Do. kegs 11c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12½c. Do. in 5 lb. 12¾c; do. in 2 lb. pails 13½c ₱ pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 13½; do. pails, 13¾.

ONIONS—$4@5 per barrel.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3½c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is still quoted at $3.50@3.75 per bushel, and Flax Seed at $1.80.

TALLOW—Quoted at 7¼@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, 97@98c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, September 20, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	This week	Last week.
Cattle	548 cars	645 cars
Hogs	233 "	218 "
Sheep	25 "	85 "
Horses	22 "	12 "
Mules	3 "	10 "
Total	829	970 "

FREIGHTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Baltimore	$70 ₱ car	$60 ₱ car	$60 ₱ car
Philadelphia	70 "	" "	60 "
New York	80 "	" "	70 "

The weights per car allowed by the company are as follows: Cattle, 20,000 lbs; Sheep, 18,000; Hogs, 22,000.

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were comparatively light, 51 cars less than last week, and with an increased demand, especially for prime stock, the market was stronger and more active, and the best grades brought an advance of ¼c to ½c. From all that we could learn, there was nothing sold above 6c, but we are cognizant of 6¼c having been offered and refused for 9 cars of cattle, and we have reason to believe that this grade of cattle last week would not, and did not bring over 6c; in addition to this, salesmen reported an advance similar to that on the best, quoted. Furthermore, even at this advance, trade was more active; buyers soon discovered that the supply was going to be comparatively light, hence, they did not hold back, as they usually do when they imagine they have the market pretty well under control, and cattle sold all week nearly as fast as they arrived. There was a diminished demand for stock cattle, the attendance of country buyers being smaller than for several weeks, but the supply of this kind of cattle was also light, hence, prices were fully sustained, notwithstanding there was a decreased demand. All, or nearly so, of the best cattle were bought by the Philadelphians; a number of droves were reported here to be delivered there, as was the case last week, because they had the advantage of a through rate of freight; those who had their cattle shipped through could afford to undersell those who did not, and it was this more than anything else, that broke the market down so badly last week.

Quotations may be fairly given as follows: prime to extra 1,400@1,500 steers, 6@6¼; prime 1,300@1,400, 5¾@5¾; good 1,000@1,100, 5@5¾; stockers 800@1,000 ₱, 4@4½ old cows and bulls, 2½@4½ according to quality. There was very little Texas stock on the market this week, and it may be quoted at 3@4¼. It is probable that there will be a decreased demand for stockers and feeding cattle from this out, as those buyers who usually draw their supplies from this point are pretty well filled, but we think that the fall arings will also fall off, and that the great bulk of this particular grade of stock has already been marketed.

SHEEP.

The supply on sale this week, was small, unusually so, but the market was filled generally reported tame, as the demand was comparatively light. There were scarcely one-half the usual number bought, for New York, and Philadelphia did not take any more than ordinarily. There were but very few prime fat wool sheep on sale and buyers generally seemed to prefer good open wool, and the consequence was that latter brought better prices, while the former in most instances had to be sold at a decline; this is the most important feature, we have to notice, whether it will continue so, time alone will demonstrate. Prime close wool sheep, however, of which the offerings were very meagre, were but very much as they have brought any time this season, but the common grades and lower, dull. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: extra open wool, 200@210 lbs, 5¾@5¾c; 200@210 lbs, 5¼@5¾; 200@210 lbs, 4¾@5c; extra fine wool, 200@210 lbs, 5¼@5½; 185@90 lbs, 4¾@5; 185@90 lbs, 4¼@4¾. The inquiry for stock sheep has almost entirely ceased but there are very few offering in this market.

HOGS.

As will be seen the arrivals of hogs were somewhat larger than last week, while the demand, the market has been and continues fairly active and prices, as compared with this day week, are higher. Furthermore, as the present demand is anticipated, as there always is at this season of the year, but it is fair to presume, from the steamer lists, that there will be increased receipts and offerings; hence it does not follow by any means that prices will go higher. Prime smooth 180@200 lbs, Yorkers, 5.05@5.10; prime 250@300 lbs, Philadelphia hogs, 5.10@5.15; grassers 4¾@4¾. The pens were pretty well cleaned at noon to-day, not over half a dozen of cars remaining unsold, and the situation was regarded as being favorable for the selling interest.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 20, 1873.

The Crude market was quite firm during the early part of the week, and on Wednesday, if we mistake not, the price was run up to $1.22½; since then, however, without any apparent fall-ing off in the demand, there has been quite a reaction, and prices have declined 8@10c ₱ brl closing to-day at $1.10@1.12½ ₱ brl. at Parker, equal to 3¾c ₱ gallon, delivered here. New strikes are still of common occurrence, hence notwithstanding many of the old wells are falling off in their yield, the product is still pretty well sustained, ranging somewhere from 30,000 to 35,000 brls ₱ day; certainly not less than 30,000, and it is generally conceded that it does not exceed, if it reaches 35,000 brls. The daily consumption is estimated in round numbers at 18,000 to 20,000 brls per day, which would leave, providing our calculations are correct, a surplus of 10,000 to 15,000 brls per day.

Refined is moderately active, and prices, if anything are a shade higher as compared with this day week; sales have been made 13@13¾c on cars here, mainly for shipment to New York, and there are now but few sellers under 13¾c. Philadelphia delivery remains unchanged at 15c. It is thought by well informed operators that the financial flurry, through which we are now passing will have little or no influence on the petroleum trade.

Barrels have been dull all week, but prices have undergone but little change. The following have declined to $2.18@2.20, according to haul, while contracts are still quoted at $2.25.

Receipts crude this week . . . 91,000 bbls

" " last week . . . 33,621 "

" " July 1 to date . . . 1,834,632 "

" " same time, 1872 . . . 881,064 "

Exports refined this week . . . 12,461 "

" " last week . . . 320,555 "

" " July 1 to date . . . 697,324 "

" " same time 1872 . . . 548,798 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Ref. Co.	W. L. Elkins	50
Central Ref. Co.	Jno. P. Logan	252
Vesta O. W.	Waring R. a Co.	450
Standard Oil Co	J. A. Bostwick	344
Total		1,044

BENZINE.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Ref. Co.	J. A. Bostwick	200

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
McKelvey	Vesta O. W.	456
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	469
McKelvey	Star O. W.	457
Fisher Bros.	Radiant O. W.	241
Fisher Bros.	Penn O. W.	80
Fisher Bros.	Keystone O. W.	261
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	629
Bushnell	National O. W.	397
Bushnell	Keystone O. W.	234
Fisher Bros.	Eagle O. W.	247
Stevenson	Eagle O. W.	554
McKelvey	Cosmo O. W.	457
Stevenson	Commercial O. W.	556
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W.	1,016
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant L. W.	1,016
Total		6,041

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Cotton firm at 18¾c. The monetary panic has unsettled breadstuffs generally, and prices for all descriptions are nominally lower, with not enough doing to fairly establish the market. Flour: sales in small lots; superfine western and State $5.20@5.30; common to good $5.40@5.65; extra Ohio $6.05@7.50. Whisky quiet at 97c. Wheat dull and lower; Iowa spring $1.47@1.49; No 2 Chicago $1.46 @1.47. Rye, barley, malt and oats unchanged. Corn heavy; steamer western mixed 65c; sail 66@67c. Eggs firm at 24@25c. Hay and hops unchanged. Lard steady at 9@9¾c. Wool firm at 52c. Coffee quiet; Rio 21¾@22c. Sugar, molasses and rice steady. Petroleum dull; crude in New York quoted at $1.17@1.18. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard dull at 9¾@9¾c. Butter firm. Cheese quiet at 12@13c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot 24¾ 25¾@26c; cake 26¾@27c; pig 26¾@27c. Lead steady; American at 6c; foreign 5¾@6c. Tin and Russia sheet quiet at 19¾@19.50 gold. Nails unchanged.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—Financial disturbances of the past have attracted much of busine s attention and the natural result is quiet. Cotton dull at 18c. Flour firm at $5.00@7.50. Wheat dull at $1.40. Corn firm at 55c. Rye firm at 82c. Oats quiet at 37@38c. Pork quiet at $18.50. Lard quiet at 9¼@9¾c. Bulk meats quiet at 7½@8½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 8½c; clear sides 10½@10¾c; clear sides 9¾@10c. Whisky firm at 93c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.—Corn firm; yellow mixed $1.05@1.06 in bulk. Oats firmer; mixed 50@52c. Hay firmer; prime $26@28. Molasses: nothing doing. Eggs new stock received 20@21c. Sugar: Iberia—first of the season. Cotton: sales of 6½ bales; market unsettled by advices from New York; prices irregular and lower; strictly ordinary to strict ordinary 15@17c; low middlings to good middlings 18¼ @19c; receipts 58 bales; no export.

CHICAGO, September 20.—Cattle: receipts 1,200; market dull and inactive, about the only inquiry being for stockers at lower prices, ranging from $2.50@3.25; quotations to fair; a few good native steers sold at $5.00@ 5.25; no sales of cows and bulls for the week; the poorest grass but cleaned dull and weak, with many sales at $1.50@2.00; receipts of hogs 12,000; market dull at $3.95@5 for common to extra; shipments 9,700.

TOLEDO, September 20.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 white $1.45; No 1 red $1.47; No 2 do $1.43; Corn dull and declined 2@3c; No 2 mixed 42c; November 37½c; white 40c. Oats quiet; No 1 4½; No 2 39½c.

NASHVILLE, September 20.—Cotton steady at 18@18½c. Flour quiet at $6.00@7.50. Wheat quiet at $1.30@1.35. Corn dull at 45@50c. Oats dull at 30@35c; steady at 32½c. Bacon quiet at 9¾, 10¼@11c. Whisky steady at 97c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 spr ng $1.12¾; No 2 do $1.07; rejected $1.02½; No 3 $1.01; No 2 red $1.12½; No 3 $1.07. Corn dull; No 2 29¾c. Rye dull; No 2 64@65c. Barley dull; Fall No 2 $1.03@1.04. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull 92½@92½c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—Flour firm at $5.25@7.50. Wheat quiet at 1.50@1.55. Corn firmer at 52@53c. Oats: white 36@37c. Corn declined; 47@ 48c. Petroleum firm; crude 11c; refined 16½c. Whisky quiet at 97c.

MILWAUKEE, September 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.15; No 2 $1.12½. Corn dull and declined 2c; No 2 at 31c. Steady; No 1 31c; No 2 30½c. Rye dull; No 1 66c. Barley still.

LIVERPOOL, September 20.—Cotton dull at 9@ 9¼d; sales 10,000 bales; American 6,100 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Corn 26s 6d. Lard 41s 9d. Tallow 40s 6d. Others unchanged.

ANTWERP, September 20.—Rosined spirits firm at 67f.

CLEVELAND, September 20.—Wheat dull; No 2 red $1.42. Corn and oats nominally unchanged. Petroleum firm at 1c for standard white, car lots. The eastern panic has unsettled the markets.

LOUISVILLE, September 20.—Cotton dull at 17c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.40@ 1.50. Corn scarce at 62@65c. Rye and barley unchanged. Provisions quiet. Whisky advanced, 93c.

OSWEGO, September 20.—Wheat quiet; red winter $1.53. Corn nominally 62@63c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—There was a less satisfied trade movement to-day, but jobbers were fairly active and a cheerful feeling pervaded trade. The wild street monetary disturbances have had no effect on prices, and the market for cotton and woolen fabrics is steady and strong. Cotton flannels are very firm and in short supply. Prints and worsted dress fabrics are in active demand and closely sold up. Wool flannels, blankets and repellents are in spirited demand and firm. Foreign dress goods are lurlak. The dry good imports for the week were $2,845,186.

BOSTON, September 20.—Wool active, with large trade; sales for the past week reaching 1,500,000 lbs, besides a million and a half of foreign: Pennsylvania fleeces medium, treble extra and above 60@65c; Michigan extra and No 1 delaine; New York and western fleeces 62@64½c; combing and delaine 62@62½c; combing fine 58@60c; coarse and medium 60@61c; Nevada, Texas, Western and Southern unwashed 28@ 37½c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. Lessee.

Nimick & Co.m	7	J W Porter.m
Zug & Co.m	1	J Reamer.m
W Clark & Co.m	1	P D Nicols.m
Total.	16	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co.o	12	Zug & Co.o
Lloyd & B.p	2	Wharton B & Co.o
Nimick & Co.p	2	Painter & Son p
Total	22	

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead.m	3	J Reamer.m
Total	5	

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, September 17, 1873.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the FEDERAL STREET SEWER, from Montgomery avenue to Renton alley, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until SATURDAY, September 27, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

sp18:s20 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, September 17, 1873.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of FAULKNER ALLEY, from Chestnut street to Fulton street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, September 25, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

sp18:s20 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., Sept. 16, 1873.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the POPLAR STREET SEWER, from North avenue to Hemlock street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, September 26, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

se16:s22 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Sept. 12, 1873.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading of RIDGEWOOD AVENUE, from James street to Gale street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, September 29th, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

se13:s25 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., Sept. 12, 1873.

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.—The rep rt of the viewers on the opening of HENDERSON STREET, from Sandusky to Warren streets having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessments for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer. If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.

se13:s26 JAMES BROWN, Controller.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Sept. 19, 1873.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR PALMER ALLEY SEWER, from White Oak alley to McNaugher's west line, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, September 30th, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

se22:s26 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

RIVER NEWS.

Saturday's St. Louis Democrat says:

Col. Merrill is receiving bids for a new iron snagboat. She is to be a light-draft side-wheeler, 175 feet long and 48 feet beam. Two hundred and seventy tons is the estimated weight of iron work. Bids will be received up to October ... The Muscatine Journal unkindly remarks: The detention of the steamers is owing to the lack of competent pilots. The strike for better pay is still in force, and, as a consequence, the packets have to put up with scrubs and fledglelings... The officers of the Tarascon report the Henry Probasco hard aground and out of the channel at Flint Island bar. She was also out of fuel. The Kittie Hegler was alongside of her, taking off freight and towing it on the bank. They think it is hardly probable that she will get off until the river rises. The wrecking boat Salvor examined the condition of four iron ore loaded barges which were sunk at Carondelet by the recent gale the day. They were found to be so badly broken that the captain of the Salvor abandoned them. He could lift them up, but that would serve no good purpose, as they cannot be pumped out. The whole side of one is off, and there is another is a fair way to follow for a mule to be taken through. The others are partied in a similar manner. There are about 2,000 tons of ore in this sunken fleet of barges.

Saturday's Cincinnati Gazette, says:—The Ben Franklin reported an unknown towboat aground at Rising Sun yesterday morning.... The same steamer reported the Sinaloa sunk below Madison. Another who were employed wrecking the Jennie Howell have all been attacked by chills and fever, and most of them have gone home.... The Sinaloa arrived with a miscellaneous tow, and succeeded to Louisville. Jas. Ford and Capt. Barringer pilots.... Word came yesterday that the Henry Probasco, which had for some time been sticking at Flint Island, had broken in two and was in bad condition generally. She had entered the Ohio above Paducah. The steamer and barges and Arlington are aground at Shawneetown, and the Greyhound and barges below Mound City. The Lee above Paducah.

—Guyer and McKenzie, the divers, writes card denying Mr. Dix's statement in regard to the steamer Jennie Howell is incorrect, and say that at the time the Bellevernon struck the wreck of the Howell the Samson was made fast directly over the head or bow of the wreck. The wreck of the Howell lies quartering across the river, with the head or bow toward the Kentucky shore, while the Samson lay at the bow. The Bellevernon struck the stern of the Howell with in about fifty feet of her, the Samson. The bow of the Howell lies fifty yards from the Kentucky shore, and the stern twenty-five yards.

—The John F Tolle is en route up from New Orleans with the hull of the Fontenelle in tow, Tole is the last purchase at New Orleans by Commodore Kountz at Marshal's sale for some $3,000. We understand she will be rebuilt on arrival at

HOME NEWS.

THE PANIC AND OUR BANKS.

The financial institutions of Pittsburgh have not, in the least, been affected by the panic which has been prevailing in New York and Philadelphia during the past few days. In this they nobly sustain the reputation they have earned far and wide of standing—with our manufacturers, merchants, and business men generally—"firm as a rock." But the fact is, there has not been, nor can there be, any cause for alarm in this city. Our banks were never in a stronger position than at present; indeed, we were informed by one of our leading moneyed men, on Saturday evening, that the banks of Pittsburgh have gained over one million of dollars in deposits since the excitement commenced in the East, many were discounting as usual, and there was not a single instance in which the renewal of good paper was refused. Of the many houses suspended in the Eastern cities, every one had been gambling in stocks, or had loaned themselves to stock speculators, and our business men would do well to pay no attention whatever to the cry of the hurt gamblers. Our own banking institutions justly have the confidence of the business men and citizens generally, and are abundantly able to meet all legitimate demands that may be made upon them.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 154 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the N. G. Lloyd steamer Weser, at New York; Anchor line steamer Angila, at New York; Guion line steamer, at New York; Cunard line steamer Wyoming, at New York.

Obituary.

On Saturday morning last, at eight o'clock, Mrs. Sarah Aiken, for many years a resident of this city, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Annie Love, in Philadelphia. Mrs. Aiken was widely known in Pittsburg, the family having lived here for over a quarter of a century. For fifteen years she had been an invalid, being confined, during the greater part of that time to her room. For four or five years past she had made her home with her daughter.

Marriage Law of Pennsylvania.

Few of our readers are aware perhaps that the following is part of the statute laws of this State:

"*All marriages* not forbidden by the law of God *shall be encouraged;* but the parents or Guardians shall, *if conscientiously they can,* be first consulted with, and the parties intermarried in all engagements signified by a certificate from some credible person where they have lived or do live, produced to such religious society to which they belong, or to some Justice of the Peace of the county in which they live, and by their affixing their intentions of marriage on the court house or meeting house doors in each respective county where the parties do reside or dwell, one month before solemnization thereof."

Fortunately it has been decided that "this is directory merely; and marriages otherwise solemnized are valid."

August Prisoners.

The following is the number of prisoners received at the Station House and disposed of during the month of August. The statement has been delayed owing to the fact that Clerk Harizell has been engaged in making out a new docket that will show what disposition has been made of all cases since August 1st, the time he entered the Mayor's office:

Drunkenness	692
Drunk and disorderly	440
Vagrants	7
Suspicious characters	9
Horses and mules estray	7
	1,155
Committed to Jail	361
Committed to Workhouse	83
Discharged	229
Paid fines	482
	1,155

A Statement.

The GAZETTE never willfully does any person injustice. We take pleasure in stating that Lieutenant Hagar, who had charge of the detail of police on duty at the banquet, last Thursday night, was not the officer detected in the act of stealing wine. We never asserted that he was. We did not even say that it was the Lieutenant in charge. We can and do assure Officer Hagar that the article published last Saturday morning had no reference whatever to him. So far as we know he has ever been an upright honorable officer and the GAZETTE declares from no man's reputation. We make this statement out of justice to Lieutenant Hagar but do not wish to be understood as attributing any thing that we have published in regard to this matter. That an officer, understood to be a Lieutenant, was detected in the act of taking wine we again assert. In reply to the *Chronicle* and *Leader*, it is only necessary to say, and emphatically too, that the statement last Saturday morning was not only authorized but requested.

Attempted Escape from Jail.

A few days ago a boy named Johnny McCabe was arrested for a petty larceny and was committed to jail for a hearing. Shortly after he was brought into the Criminal Court Room, when he plead guilty to the charge. He was given into the hands of Officer Burkhart with instructions to convey him back to jail. The officer left the room, having also in charge a German prisoner, and the three, Johnny leading the way, proceeded out of the court room, down the hall, although the door was open, Johnny showed no desire to escape. However, when they got into the jail office the lad managed to get around a large desk, leaving the officer with his prisoner on the other side, when, quick as thought, he made a rush for a door that led out to the yard, and with remarkable nativity he mounted the wall that overlooks Ross street, where the officer, who had followed at an equally rapid pace, seized him as he was lowering himself back to his quarters in the jail. The same lad was up before the Court last winter charged with the larceny of a lot of scrap iron, and when just as he was about to be taken from the Criminal Court Room to the jail, he made a spring out of a window and succeeded in making his escape.

APPEAL FOR AID.

Assistance Wanted for the Shreveport Sufferers.

Major Gen. Frank J. Herron, recently in command of the military department of New Orleans, and at present in this city, has issued the following appeal for aid from Pittsburgh and vicinity for the Shreveport sufferers:

TO THE PUBLIC:

The undersigned would appeal to the charitably disposed portion of the community for some help for the suffering people of Shreveport, Louisiana. In that town, with about thirty thousand population, almost one half are down with the fever, and the deaths average thirty daily. The Howard association of New Orleans have sent forward physicians, nurses and medicines, and I make this appeal for help to sustain them in their good work. Any amounts left with Mr. S. L. Gibson, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, will be transferred by telegraph, free of charge. Whatever is done should be done quickly.

F. J. HERRON.

Pittsburgh, September 20, 1873.

KILLED ON THE STREET.

Boy Run Over on Grant Street.

On Saturday afternoon Coroner West held an inquest on the body of Martin McGinley, a boy six years of age, who was killed on Grant street, near Webster avenue. A man named James Patterson, a teamster in the employ of Mullen & Maloney, was driving along the thoroughfare about ten o'clock Saturday morning with two wagons, one behind the other, the latter loaded with scrap iron, when the lad attempted to steal a ride by jumping on the tongue of the laden wagon, when he fell, and was run over across the chest, which was crushed in. He was taken to Dr. Donnelly's office, and afterwards to his home on McKinley's court, on High street, where he died a short time after. As no blame could be attached to the driver, the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Treasurer Nominated—Committee Business.

A meeting of the Democratic County Executive Committee was held on Saturday at the St. Charles Hotel. W. D. Moore presided. After the meeting had been called to order the Chairman stated that the nomination of a candidate for County Treasurer, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of James Herdman, Esq., was the first business to be considered. Col. Joseph H. Irwin of the Second ward of Allegheny City was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Moore tendered the use of his office on Grant street for the meeting of committees and the transaction of other political business during the campaign. The committees on Finance and Organization were instructed to meet there to-day at ten o'clock. A resolution was passed calling on the Democrats of each and every election district in the county to organize at once and report to Colonel Samuel McKelvy, chairman of the Committee on Organization; with the name and address of the chairman of the Vigilant Committee in each district; the committee reports to be addressed to No. 72 Grant street.

ERIE STRATEGY.

A Little Scandal Story.

Erie has had a sensation. It made the town lively for a while. This is what it was: Some time ago a servant girl working in a respectable family in that little village, strayed from the paths of virtue. As last she could no longer hide her shame, so she hired a couple of rooms and furnished them and there enticed the nice young men of that town. They came and went. But, Kate Chamerlain, that was the girl's name, wrote threatening letters to all of them, and fleeced them to the tune of from $50 to $200 each. They came and paid their money like "little" men. She got day and left and departed. But indeed was her departure. She took her child with her. She walked a long way from town and stopped at a farm house. She stated that she had come out with her brother from town and that their wagon had broken down, and that he had gone back to town to get another. "Wouldn't they let her rest awhile." She rested a long, long time and that brother didn't come. "Wouldn't" one of the children hold that baby," of course; and she went out to look for her brother. He must have strayed far away, for she hasn't found him yet, or at least she has not returned for her child, and that farmer is just one child better off, and "still he is not happy."

Iona Streets

are all graded, and pavements are down. No other suburb has these advantages.

BREVITIES.

····No music in Allegheny Parks last Saturday.

····A special meeting of Councils will be held this afternoon.

····There has been no change, as published in other papers, in the iron firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co.

····The Temperance Alliance meets this forenoon at half past eleven o'clock. All are invited to be present.

····The alarm of fire from box 34, Eleventh and Liberty streets, at one o'clock Sunday morning, was false.

····On Monday night Dr. Pease and Mr. W. P. Miller, of this city, were thrown from a buggy, but not badly hurt.

····The hair doctor's horses ran away on Rebecca street, Allegheny, yesterday, and smashed the vehicle. Nobody hurt.

····A prohibition meeting will be held this evening at half past seven o'clock in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny City.

····Dr. P. H. Heron was thrown from his buggy, on Lacock street, Allegheny, on Saturday, and quite seriously injured.

····Scharff says to Ten Eyck that he will row him upon the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, and if that doesn't suit him to "dry up."

····The man who was killed at the Union Depot on Thursday night, has been identified as James Harley of East Brady, aged twenty-three years.

····On Friday night the saw mill of Isaac Reed, on Mulberry street, Allegheny, was destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000; insurance $2,500.

····As will be seen by a notice elsewhere, the County Republican Executive Committee will meet to-morrow afternoon at two P. M., at headquarters.

····J. H. Woodworth and H. C. Davidson are charged with embezzlement by S. W. Dolbear before Alderman McMasters. The amount involved is about $400.

····Some thief forced a window in the residence of Mrs. Simpson, on Sherman avenue, above Ohio street, Allegheny, and took a pocket-book containing seven dollars.

····John Miller, the tavern keeper at Lock No. 3, who is charged with selling liquor to miners, is also charged with keeping a gambling house. Another warrant issued.

····Thomas Carr, before Alderman Thomas, alleges that Jerry Connors made it warm for him by striking him with a hot iron bar, which was more "nor he could bar," and a warrant was issued.

····The little son of Mr. J. M. Kelley, who had his skull fractured on Friday morning by falling down the stairs of his residence, No. 2 Ann street, Allegheny, died from his injuries early yesterday morning.

····Arresolution will be introduced into Councils to-day directing the City Engineer to run in the old Penn manor lines, and have suitable corner marks placed where the line trees have been destroyed within the city limits.

····The residence of Mr. David McGuirk, on the Frankstown road, near Torrens station, was entered by burglars on Saturday morning and $35, a watch and a new coat taken. Mr. McGuirk is a real estate broker and in his pockets were several deeds and papers, which the thief evidently took out and laid on a table and then departed.

····Some fellow—though he was told different—insisted upon jumping from the way passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad while it was standing near the Union Depot, about 9 o'clock last evening. The consequence was that he went on an exploring tour through the coal yards. Enough hide was scraped from him to make a pair of shoes for a small man.

····About seven o'clock Saturday morning an accident occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, resulting in the loss of six cars of oil. It appears that as the two sections of a freight train were passing Howard's Station, the rear section ran into the first, with the above mentioned damage. The track was obstructed several hours. No persons were injured by the accident.

····Jack Hazley and Van Kennedy, who were arrested several days ago for knocking down a German on the highway and robbing him, some two weeks ago, had a hearing before the Allegheny Mayor on Saturday, and were held on the charge in $1,000 bail each. In default they were remanded to jail. Chief Clark has preferred a charge against them of the same nature, upon which they will also be tried.

····A man named Thomas Best, who was arrested by an officer of Alderman Black's court, on information of William L. Leavy, who charged him with stealing a gold watch and chain valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, and who was held in $300 bail, and whose hearing was fixed for Saturday last, has "skipped" his bail, and left for parts unknown. He victimized one or two other parties before he started.

····The constables of the First, Seventh, Eleventh and Nineteenth wards, Pittsburgh, and the Second, Fifth and Ninth wards, Allegheny, will be heard on their returns before the Grand Jury on Tuesday, September 23, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the constables of the boroughs of Braddocks, Elizabeth and Turentum, and the townships of Peters, Lower St. Clair and North and South Fayette, on Wednesday, September 24, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

····On Saturday morning about three o'clock, a carriage containing several ladies and gentlemen was coming down Penn street, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets one of the horses fell into an excavation, which had been dug out, for the purpose of putting down a new sewer, to the depth of about five feet. A man being at work at that hour, the animal remained where he was until daylight, when he was got out after about two hours hard work.

····There was a run on two or three of our banks on Saturday, but they met and promptly paid all demands. A check for $75,000 was presented at one bank, and the money instantly paid over. There is not the least indication nor the slightest probability of a panic here. There is about three quarters of a million dollars worth of Northern Pacific railroad stock held in this city, but it is about all locked up in the hands of private parties, scarcely any being held by the banks.

····Some person or persons broke in the notion store of J. D. Thompson & Co., corner of Wood and Liberty streets, on Saturday morning, and took therefrom a number of knives and pocket-books, besides breaking open the desks in the counting room, and taking $5 75 that was contained in a drawer. It is thought by the awkward manner in which the door was pryed open, a screwdriver being used for that purpose, that the burglary was committed by boys. It is stated the loss is not short of $100.

····On Saturday afternoon an Italian named Charles Bartari was arrested by officer Messner, charged with the larceny of a bundle of false hair. The prisoner, who is an importer of hair, states that he left the bundle in question in a store on Market street, where it was stolen, and learning subsequently that it was in the possession of Barbari he caused his arrest. The prisoner denies the charge, asserting that the hair found in his possession belongs to an Italian friend who had entrusted him with the sale of it, telling him that he had found it. Barbari awaits a hearing before the Mayor.

····Fire Marshall Butler now sleeps with the fire gong under his pillow, that useful article having lately been appended to the headboard of his bed and connected with the fire alarm telegraph. On Sunday morning an alarm was rung in the dead calm of night. That gong struck, so did the Marshall, an attitude. So did dog jumped the fence, the family were frightened, and the neighbors all came around and wanted to know if there was going to be a wedding. The Squire was not angry, but till daylight he was busy answering the door bell, for parties who didn't come to inquire if any body was sick.

····On Saturday Mary E Leonard entered suit before Mayor Blackmore charging Birdy Hesper with felonious assault and battery. The plaintiff is a colored woman, and was employed as a cook at the house on First avenue where Birdy boards her victuals—or rather boards. The defendant, it is alleged, charged Mary with appropriating a quantity of false hair that Birdy used in decorating her head. Mary denied the insinuation, and Birdy assaulted her. Mary defended herself with a wash basin, and Birdy cut her on the arm very severely with a very neat little dirk knife. Birdy was arrested and is now in jail awaiting a hearing to-day.

····About thirty-six thousand dollars worth of bonds for the improvement of Jane street, on the South Side, were in the hands of Jay Cooke & Co., at the time of their failure. The original amount of bonds put in the hands of that firm for placing was about $60,000. Two drafts for $10,000 each and another for $4,000 were all honored, cash having been paid for the bonds sold. Two of the commissioners left for New York on Thursday evening to examine into the fate of the remaining $36,000. The contract for paving Jane street has not yet been accepted by the city and if any loss is sustained by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., it will fall upon the property holders residing along the line of the street.

····On Friday last a woman named Jane Devore committed suicide, at Mingo Creek, by throwing herself on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Western railroad track and being run over by a construction train. It appears the woman was an inmate of the Washington county Poor House, and about four o'clock in the evening of the day above mentioned, she went to the railroad. The engineer of the train states that when he first saw her she was standing a good distance off the track,—consequently he suspected nothing unusual. When he had got within a short distance of the woman she ran forward and threw herself across the track, and, it being utterly impossible to stop the train, she was instantly crushed to death. An inquest was held shortly after and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

····Fred. Beck had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Hoerr, of the South Side, on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by his brother Charles. The two men had a difficulty some time ago about a set of carpenter tools, Charles claiming that while he was absent in Philadelphia, his brother, who is employed in a blast furnace at Etna, came to his house on the South Side, and carried away the tools along with some furniture belonging to complainant. Immediately upon his arrival home, Charles repaired to Etna and requested his brother to restore the tools, whereupon the brother became so furious that he seized a crowbar and struck at Charles, who, in endeavoring to save himself, threw up his arm, which was struck with such force as to break it The injured man went before Alderman Hoerr and made information against his brother, who was held in $500 bail for a hearing yesterday. They failed to arrive at a settlement of the case, and the accused gave bail in $500 for court.

····For some days past a number of workmen have been engaged in excavating for the purpose of laying a new sewer near the corner of Penn and Twenty-ninth streets. The excavation is made near the street car track, so near that teams on this particular track have to be driven carefully while passing the place. Yesterday evening about six o'clock a man was driving down the street in a buggy, when, evidently not noticing the place, his horse fell in, dragging the shafts along until they became transfixed in the bank, when the animal was suspended there, the hole being some nine feet deep, at the imminent risk of being choked to death. After various means had been tried for getting it out, the harness was cut, only to let the horse down to the bottom. After about an hour's work with picks and shovels the animal was gotten out, but not without being considerably bruised. This makes the fifth horse that has fallen into that excavation within a space of two weeks.

····On Saturday evening the police of this city received a telegram from Washington City instructing them to be on the lookout for a lad named Frank Hasmer who was en-route from Washington to Omaha, having started against the wishes of his parents. Accordingly Detectives Herron and Mosser went to the Union Depot, where, on the arrival of the train, they found the youth and took him to the Mayor's Office. It was evident, from the provisions he had made, that he was bent on quite an extensive hunting excursion, having provided himself with two guns, a couple of breech-loading pistols, and a considerable amount of ammunition. He said he had become tired of staying at home, and wanted to go West, and with this end in view he had, as he thought, effectually disguised himself by wearing a cadet jacket and a fatigue cap. A report was current that he had committed forgery, which he denied, affirming that the report had been raised in order to the more effectually secure his capture and detention. He was taken home last evening.

MINERS AND OPERATORS.

A Statement of the Controversy Between Them—Address of the Coal Exchange.

The following is the address of the Coal Exchange to the citizens of Pittsburgh. It was adopted at the meeting held Friday afternoon:

In view of the protracted and persistent strike of the coal miners on the Monongahela river, and of the great loss and inconvenience to both the miners and operators, as also to manufacturers and coal consumers at large, the members of the Coal Exchange deem it a duty they owe to themselves and the public at large, to give a concise, plain and simple statement of the matter in controversy between them and the miners, in order that the public may fully understand the merits of the case, and be enabled to place the responsibility on the parties to whom it rightly belongs.

From the earliest period of the coal business on the Monongahela river it has always been considered, both by miners and operators, that when a miner is paid the one-half of the price of the merchantable lump coal delivered in the boat at the tipple, clear of all cost to the miner, that he receives a just and equitable compensation for his share of the labor, and the proprietors insist that this rule shall still hold good, inasmuch as it is predicated on a principle of justice and equity, and not liable to be influenced by the fluctuation in the price of coal in market; the miners having at all times an opportunity of being posted on the subject. For many years before the war this was the practice, and was considered just and fair by all parties.

But how does the case stand at the present time? For the last three years the average price of coal delivered in boats at the tipple, has been seven cents per bushel for merchantable lump coal, and out of this the miner has been paid four cents per bushel clear of all cost, leaving three cents per bushel to the proprietor, out of which he has to pay all the costs and charges incident to the business. What are these? In the first place the price of pit rent or coal privilege, at least in Pool No. 1, has averaged about one cent per bushel, leaving the proprietor two cents per bushel, out of which he has to pay for the hauling of the coal out of the pit, the running of it to the river, all other outside hands required for handling it, including pumpers, the wear of coal pit, railroad, ropes, cars, etc., the cost of posts for the digger, rails for the pit, mule feed, diffor the mules and cars, not to speak of the hundred other contingent expenses inseparable to the business, so that it is only by running a large amount daily and constantly that he is enabled to save himself in the business at all. But, say the miners, you get all the nut coal passing through an inch and a half screen dug for nothing; admitted—according to the miners' construction. But if the digger gets a full equivalent in the price of mining the lump coal, he gives it to the miner, as if he got a less price for mining lump coal, and a reduced per centage for nut coal? For, remember, he has still a full cent per bushel of a margin over and above the proprietor. Now, a good miner in tolerable good coal, should not make more than twelve per cents of stock, including both nut and dust coal. Out of this the one-half or six per cent. will be nut coal. The average price of nut coal at the tipple has been three cents per bushel, thus leaving a gain out of the dollar margin which the digger gets over the proprietor of eighty-two per cent. to the digger, and eighteen per cent. to the proprietor, the dust coal being not only worthless to most of the proprietors, but a positive bill of expense to them, having to be handled and, in most cases, dumped into the river, but the dust and conclusive argument which the proprietor has to insist on, and which utterly precludes the possibility of any compromise on the screen matter, is, that if the dirt and dust coal which might pass over a three-quarter inch screen, could be disposed of at any price in the lower markets which it can not, the utter worthlessness of the article would preclude the possibility of transporting it from six hundred to two thousand miles, even by water, with all the modern appliances for transportation, at anything like a living profit. Many more cogent reasons might be adduced, but the foregoing plain statement of facts is deemed sufficient to convince the public of the unreasonableness of the demand made by the miners, and to show where the blame and responsibility rests. We have deferred making this statement until now, in hopes that the miners themselves might see the absurdity of their demand. So much in justification of our action.

THE COAL MINERS.

Their Meeting on Saturday.

On Saturday the miners of Allegheny county met in their hall, 98½ Fourth avenue. It was organized with the following officers *pro tem:*

President, James Elvins; Vice President, J. B. Warren; Secretary, O. Weaver.

Forty-nine delegates were found to be present.

William Woolsinger, William Street, William Chambers and A. Weaver were nominated as candidates for the Presidency of the Convention in place of Mr. Watts, who had resigned. Mr. Street was elected to the chair. He made a few remarks thanking the Convention for the honor done him. A considerable discussion was had in regard to the election of delegates to the National Convention, which is to meet in Youngstown, Ohio, on the 14th prox. The following named gentlemen were chosen: Allegheny county, Messrs. George Archibald and Alfred Street; Westmoreland, George Brown; Washington, James Shaw; Fayette, John Ribben. A resolution was passed to raise the price of mining in the railroad pits one-half cent per bushel, which will equalize the price of miners and diggers. Along the railroads all the mines use the three-quarter inch screen, except two, while along the river they all use the inch-and-a-half screen, and get five cents per bushel for mining, which is more by a half cent than the others get.

Considerable discussion was had on the resolution, but it was finally passed. At six o'clock the Convention adjourned to meet again at nine o'clock this morning.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Natural Advantages and Mineral Resources.

It is only a few years since Butler county was but a by word, and her poverty a term of reproach. Now the tide of fortune has turned. Butler county can now boast of being the greatest oil producing county known. She is no longer a remote agricultural district, but stands prominent in the staple trade of Western Pennsylvania, and is fast rising to the standard of her importance. Besides the vast quantities of oil that have been discovered within her borders, millions of mineral wealth lie hoarded in the earth below her soil, which will in a few years be unearthed. Her future success does not depend entirely upon her oil production, but the natural advantages of the mineral resources which she possesses. Coal and iron ore are to be found in large quantities within her limits, which but await facilities of transportation to open these mines of wealth, and the prospects now bid fair for the establishment of manufactories. If such a project be carried out we can safely predict that in a few years it will become one of the first and wealth' iest counties in the western part of the State.

"AROUND THE CLOCK."

"Billy" Moore Brought to Time.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday evening, a man came to Chief-of-Police Clark, of Allegheny, and informed him that a man was going into the jewelry stores on Federal street trying to sell a very valuable clock for ten dollars. The chief and officer Scott went down and found the man with the clock under his arm. He turned out to be William Moore, an old penitentiary bird. The officers arrested him as he could give no account of himself or the clock, and took him to the lock-up. Later a Mr. Smith, of 95 Union avenue, came to the station and told him that the previous night his house had been entered and a clock valued at $75 stolen. The Chief smiled. He saw a light clue. The mantle ornament just captured was shown him, and Mr. Smith identified it as his property.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. J. E. H. Foster, of this city, who was recently appointed to a Lieutenantcy in the regular army, passed the examination on Friday before the Military Board at Washington.

***Mr. J. A. Moore has been appointed ticket and freight agent of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston railroad. He was formerly connected with the Duquesne freight depot of the Pennsylvania railroad.

To-Morrow a Great Event Transpires

In the auction sale of the lots on the Allegheny Poor Farm. There will be a choice collection of lots offered that were put up at former sales and sold at very low figures. This will be a *bona fide* sale that will be worth attending, as Mr. A. J. Pentecost is the auctioneer, which is a sufficient guarantee that the sale will be a square one in every sense of the word. It will be a remarkable fact that these lots which may be purchased to-morrow at really a nominal figure will are long double in value and then treble and so on, till they have values that could hardly have been dreamt of by their purchasers. Yet such is a fact that none can say no to. Property is rapidly increasing in value in this community, and with the quick transits and modern improvements these lots in a year or two will command fabulous prices. Go to the West Penn Depot, and be there by half past nine o'clock in the morning. Enjoy the bracing air, take a free ride and a free lunch, purchase your lot and you may rest assured you'll not rue your bargain. Remember that A. J. Pentecost is the auctioneer. Go in time, 9:30 A. M.

A Few Minutes

pleasant ride on the cars of the A. V. R. R. will transport one from Iona to the heart of the city. Those Iona lots are to be sold next Wednesday.

It is Expected

That the crowd Will be even greater than at former Sales, To-MORROW. At the Great Sale, On the Allegheny Poor Farm. Train leaves West Penn Depot 9:30 A. M. A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

Iona

is the first station on the A. V. R. R. outside of the city limits—an excellent and convenient point for residences for those whose employment is in the city.

Take Care of the Children.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is highly recommended for children teething. It is a pleasant, mild neutralizing Cordial, and free from every possible objection. It should be in every house where there are children.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

The following sentences were imposed in this court on Saturday morning.

Michael Woods was fined $10 and costs for buying scrap iron from minors and unknown parties. The defendant plead guilty.

Frederick Fair, who entered a plea of guilty to an indictment for larceny, on oath of John Johnson, was ordered to be imprisoned in the Workhouse for four months.

Patrick Categan, found guilty of assault and battery on John McDowell, was directed to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Peter Doyle, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Workhouse.

James Dietrich, found guilty of larceny, was committed to the Workhouse for six months.

Michael Barrett, William O'Brien and John Somers, who plead guilty to burglary, on oath of William Collingwood, were sentenced as follows: Barrett to the Workhouse for three months, O'Brien and Somers to the Penitentiary for three years.

Peter Curtin, who plead guilty to larceny, on oath of John G. Fisher, was sentenced to jail for twenty-four hours. On another indictment for larceny, to which he plead guilty, he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Valdenhoff, convicted of assault and battery with attempt to commit a rape on Jane Schalhert, aged six years, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

James Gray, found guilty of unlawfully cutting and wounding John Martin, was sentenced to jail for one year.

John Hughes, who plead guilty to larceny, on oath of Joseph McAlpine, was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

A number of desertion and surety of the peace cases were also disposed of.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Wm. Reardon.	Phillip Elk.
Thomas Gorman.	Jos. Sorrel.
Benj. Baker.	Lewis Watts.
Jos. Thomas.	John James et al.
John Cochran et al.	Michael Hanlon.
Mary Lallay.	Pat J. Way.
W. Gotlieb Gang.	Edward Jones.
	Jones Winters.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

[Before Judges Sterrett & Collier.]

Mary Harvey applied for a divorce from Lucien J. Harvey, on the grounds of cruel treatment. A subpœna was issued.

Nancy Herr filed a libel in divorce from Abraham J. Herr. The case was referred to James A. Lowrie to take additional testimony.

Albert Bertalot wants to be divorced from Emma Bertalot, for desertion. A subpœna was awarded.

Henry Wolf asked to be separated from Mary Wolf, on the grounds of desertion.

William V Hays was appointed a commissioner to take charge of the person and estate of John Hays, a lunatic.

Aona Elizabeth Ide applied for the privileges of the act securing to married women their separate earnings. The usual order was made.

PROFILES AND PLANS.

Change of Grades and Extension of Streets.

The Survey Committee met on Saturday afternoon in municipal Hall. A committee of three consisting of Messrs. Seeley, Herron and Williams was appointed to locate the East Liberty plan of streets. The engineer presented a profile of Water street, South Side, between Twenty second and Twenty-sixth streets, as prepared under motion of September 2. Mr. Kirk moved that the grade of Water street 100 be established and continued until it intersects the grade of 1¾ per 100, dispensing with the grade of 7 35-100 feet per 100. Mr. Fetterman moved as an amendment to the above, to establish the grade as fixed by the engineer. This amendment prevailed, and the plan was adopted as reported by Messrs. Morley and McGowan at the meeting of September 2. The plan of Grandview avenue, formerly High street, was approved. The plan of the extension of Broadway street from Neville to Fifth avenue was referred to a sub-committee. The sub-committee on Bedford avenue reported in favor of the grade as originally presented. On motion of Mr. Burgwin the grade was changed by making a fill of thirteen feet above the present grade of Kirkpatrick street and thence by a grade of seven and five-tenths feet in a hundred to Chauncy street.

SUPPOSED BURGLARS ARRESTED.

A Little Raid Last Night.

Last night, about eleven o'clock, officer Andrew Cronin, on duty on Liberty street, watched the motions of a couple of young men, who were carrying a couple of bundles, and who acted in a decidedly suspicious manner. He saw them go in to Mrs. Oyler's place, corner of Oak alley and Liberty street. He then followed the youths to the Rush House, where they were taken into custody. The officer then went back, and, on some parley with the woman, took a look behind the counter where, in a basket, the suspicious bundles were found. They were found to be a lot of cigars and navy tobacco. The plunder and the prisoners were taken to the lock-up. The young men gave their names as William Morrison and John Adams. A search of their person, revealed two new knives and a pocketbook containing a dollar and a large quantity of postage stamps. They were placed in a cell for a hearing.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening the eminent tragedian Mr. Lawrence Barrett commences a short season at the Opera House. He will enact for his first night's appearance "Richelieu, Or the Conspiracy," with Messrs. Elsser, and Gotthold, and Miss Elsser as well as the entire strength of the company in the cast. The papers of other cities speak in glowing terms of Mr. Barrett's "Richelieu," and compare him as equal to any living actor. The citizens of this vicinity will have a chance this evening to judge for themselves. This will be a tragic artist. There is no doubt now that the house will be crowded to its fullest capacity, as Mr. Barrett has the support of entirely competent artists, and the play will be mounted as it merits justly demand. Box office open all day.

LIBRARY HALL.—On Saturday afternoon the Conservatory of Music gave their first matinee concert at Library Hall. The hall was crowded to overflowing with a select audience. The stage was elaborately decorated. The programme was gone through with as follows: "Invitation a la Danse"—Von Weber, piano solo, rendered by Mr. F. Zitterbart, Jr. He also played the seventh concerto of Bache, violin solo, and Faust Waltz —by Liszt, a piano solo. Mr. J. M. Hutchison sang with "Spirit in Its Fullest Glory"—by Haydn, and Hatton's "Simon the Cellarer." Grand piano concerto in G Minor by Mendelssohn was rendered by Mr. Carl Retter, with able support by Horace Nicholl on second piano, and orchestral accompaniment of flute, two violins, viola, horn and contra-bass, by William Guenther, F. Zitterbart, Jr., George Lerch, Louis Zitterbart, Auguste Stovasser, and Chas. Schraepfer. Mr. Wm. Guenther played a flute solo by Ach, with variations by Berbiguier. Mrs. Lucy Lobeyde sang the "Ave Maria" by Gounod from Bache's first prelude and an original composition composed by Mr. Andrew Williams, President of the Faculty. The programme was rendered in a creditable manner and gave the most excellent satisfaction throughout.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—Manager Aims has strengthened his already great company this week by the addition of four new stars. Mr. Hayes has prepared a grand bill for this evening.

MASONIC HALL.—This evening MacEvoy's Hibernicon, being a tour of Ireland, opens at Masonic Hall. The entertainment is interspersed with songs, sketches, etc., given by competent artists. The house ought to be filled.

A Narrow Escape.

On Saturday car No. 40 of the Pleasant Valley line had a very narrow escape. It had just turned Church avenue, Allegheny, and was approaching the Anderson street crossing, just as a train was passing. The driver did not slack up any, as he had faith in his brakes. But just as he was a short distance from the passing train he tried to check the speed of his car with the brake, when he found the chain broken to the lounge. The young men gave their names as William Morrison and John Adams. A search of their person, revealed two

THE PANHANDLERS JUBILANT.

Property owners in the Chartiers Valley are rejoicing over quite a streak of good luck. They are not only delighted at the completion of the enlargement of the Corks Run Tunnel, which relieves them of the only real trouble that ever interfered with the regularity and safety of their rail communication with the city, and happy in having escaped "consolidation" and "equalization" together, but they are perfectly jubilant over the fact now definitely settled that the South Side bridge at the Point is to be built by city guarantee bonds, and not by a direct tax on their lands, as was proposed by one of the bills offered in the last legislature.

As a natural result of all these favorable conditions they confidently expect in a very short time that their property will be *more valuable,* as it is admittedly more beautiful and salubrious, than ever it was prior to the advent of the Pennsylvania Road. Prospective buyers, either for speculation or occupancy, should remember that although rapidly advancing, exquisite sites can still be had at Homestead Park for from a tenth to a fifth the price demanded at equally accessible points on the eastern side of the city.

HOMESTEAD PARK.

The second auction sale of quarter, half and one acre building sites at this beautiful and accessible suburb will take place on Monday, October 6, immediately on the arrival of a special train which leaves the Union Depot at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp, stopping only at Birmingham and Temperanceville.

Parties wishing to examine the property prior to the day of sale will be furnished free tickets to and from the park and full information at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street.

A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

se20-MW&S

Very Few Men

having lots for sale have the enterprise to do as Mr. R. Rowand, Jr., has done with his Iona lots, namely, grade the streets and put down the sidewalks. The sale will occur next Wednesday forenoon.

Sale To-morrow.

Workingmen, everybody

In the vicinity of the old Allegheny Poor Farm. Look to your interests.

The best property in the market.

Everybody pleased with their purchases at former sales.

Our Mothers,

who were the best and tidiest housewives in the world—excepting our grandmothers!—took especial pride in the possession of rows of tinware that glistened like a polished mirror. Every article about their houses susceptible of polish, including the brass knocker, was regularly brightened up until it fairly glistened. With their primative materials, such as Bath brick, emery, cotton waste, etc., it was a serious labor, albeit one of love. Now-a-days, however, their daughters use Sapollo, and in one hour can polish more articles and do it better than they could in a whole day. If you wish to excel your mothers in the brightness of your kitchen ware, use Sapollo. D&S.

No Lakes of Mud

nor piles of rocks mar the beauty or detract from the value of those Iona lots, which will be sold at auction next Wednesday.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

JOHN LONG, SR., an aged and respected citizen of Somerset county, was found drowned in the old Salem mill race on Friday last.

On Thursday, at Beaver Valley colliery, near Shamokin, Benjamin Bird, a miner, was instantly killed by a fall of top coal.

On Wednesday a man was killed by the Cincinnati Express on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg. His body was terribly mangled.

ABRAM THOMAS of Derry station, Westmoreland county, has discovered an eight foot vein of coal on his land lying this side of Chestnut Ridge, a short distance from the station.

At Burnside Colliery, near Shamokin, Thursday morning, about 2 o'clock, a son of Wm. Morgan, inside boss, was killed by a fall of top in the gangway. He was a driver, and aged about 14 years.

At the Cameron mine, near Shamokin, Saturday afternoon, David Montelius, a driver, aged about 14 years, had his head crushed between the bumpers, while uncoupling cars at the mouth of a drift.

THE twenty-first annual fair of the Crawford County Agricultural Society will be held at Conneautville on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October next. The officers of the society are making arrangements for one of the best meetings ever held by the society, and no doubt the attendance will be large.

MR. JEDEDIAH WEISS, the oldest native resident of Bethlehem, died recently, aged seventy-eight years. For fifty years he was one of a quartet of trombonists who, in accordance with Moravian usage, announce the death of members of their denomination by playing corals from the steeple of the church, by way of "passing bell."

A MAN in Butler county recently kicked another man, and was brought before a justice of the peace for so doing. When there he informed his honor that the man he kicked was a lightning rod man. The justice at once discharged him with the remark: "The man who would not kick a lightning rod man wherever he meets one, is unfit to enjoy the liberties for which Washington fought and Tom Paine wrote." The justice had paid five hundred dollars for lightning rods on his house last Spring.

THE Reading *Eagle* says: Sometime in the first part of September, Mrs. Hupp, wife of Jacob Hupp, residing in Maidencreek township, gave birth to a child which had no neck, the head resting on its shoulders. The face was quite natural, having everything in the proper place, with the exception of the eyes, which were wanting, although the eye-l